

THE

# The Nonconformist.

VOL. XXXIX.—NEW SERIES, NO. 1706.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1878.

{ PRICE 5d.  
POST-FREE 5d.

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## THE DEBATE ON THE TREATY.

If we are to apply to Parliamentary debates the generally sound rule to judge no work until it is finished, we should be placed in a considerable difficulty at this present time of writing. But few, if any, such wordy encounters have the unity attributable to a work of art; or even to a battle, in which beginning, middle, and end are all in due proportion one to another. It is more often like a water-jet, in which both form and range are entirely dependent upon the original impulse. Now the original impulse on this occasion was not at all impassioned, though it had indisputably a clear and definite direction. Lord Hartington's speech was like his resolution, exceedingly moderate in tone. But at the same time it was firm, and occasionally even incisive. Thus he showed that while cries of triumph are raised over the diplomatic defeat of Russia, this Power has actually obtained considerably more than the demands of which she gave previous notice to this country. Bulgaria was to be self-governing only north of the Balkans; while the people south of those mountains were to be satisfied with such guarantees of good government as could be obtained. Bosnia and Herzegovina were to be reformed. Montenegro and Servia were to remain dependent on Turkey. And Russia demanded for herself the Bessarabian strip, and some territory round Batoum. Lord Hartington had no difficulty in showing how greatly the actual alterations in the dominion of Turkey have exceeded those limits, and how much Russia has gained. He also forcibly criticised the professions made of defending the independence of the Porte, showing that there is actually now no single part of the Turkish Empire in which the Sultan exercises, without foreign supervision or interference, the ordinary functions of a sovereign prince. Even in those parts of Asia where no European Power has hitherto dreamed of meddling, the new reforms are to be carried out, and the new laws promulgated under a protectorate, which must practically mean a suzerainty. With the rearrangement of Turkish territory, however, Lord Hartington had little fault to find, except that it had effected at the cost of a great war and of grave European disturbance what might have been secured without the loss of a single soldier, and under a cordial agreement of all the Powers concerned. This point is never fairly met by the Government or its supporters. It may be true, as they say, that Lord Beaconsfield's management of the Congress has been very clever. It may be true that the Treaty of Berlin is very different from the Treaty of San Stefano—a difference secured mainly by English influence. But apart from the question whether the alterations

have been made in the interest of party or of humanity, it is impossible to deny that before the war an arrangement still more different from the Treaty of San Stefano might have been secured. Why, then, was the war permitted? It was allowed to go on because the Beaconsfield Government were so very chary of interfering with the independence of the Porte. But the war has resulted in a far more serious interference with the independence of the Porte, and the Ministry had ample means of knowing that this must inevitably be the case. This appears to us one of the most patent objections to their policy, and one which they hardly make a pretence of answering.

Lord Hartington might, we think, have spoken more strongly of the wrongs of Greece. Mr. Plunket, who seemed to feel the weakness of the Government case on this point, endeavoured to make it good by urging the opinion of the Greeks themselves as to the danger of extending the Slav provinces over regions in which a large portion of the population is Greek. It is difficult, however, to see the relevance of the argument. Mr. Plunket appears to have meant that the supremacy of Russia over Bulgaria would be inimical to the interests of the Greeks, and that England has befriended them in prohibiting that supremacy. This may be true, but it is only half the truth. The other half is that England never thought of the Greeks, but only of Constantinople, when insisting on the division of Bulgaria. The Greeks, therefore, are not likely to feel particularly grateful. And besides, the Congress neglected a very much more effective way of protecting the Hellenic race from Russian supremacy. The natural, and we will venture to say the proper, ambition of Greece, is the revival of the Eastern Empire. Every step towards Constantinople may be regarded as a step towards the fulfilment of this ideal. Every hindrance to extension in that direction is an obstacle to the national hopes. Now it is proved by the Protocols that France, Italy, and even Germany, were far more favourable than England to a considerable enlargement of the Greek territory. Nay, Russia would not have stood out against it. England alone, on whose promises the Greeks had relied, by whose influence they were restrained from decisive action, raised insuperable difficulties, and wrecked the project. The trifling addition which Greece is to get with the consent of the Porte, can serve only as a reminder of larger hopes and as a warning never to take peaceful advice again.

The vague but terrible responsibilities we have undertaken for the protection and the good government of Asiatic Turkey have properly formed a prominent topic of discussion. But Lord Hartington manifestly suffered from want of information as to the real intentions of the Government, and the supporters of the Government, on the other hand, are so easily satisfied with phrases that they do not see where the difficulty presses. In connection with this part of the question the liveliest feeling of the debate was raised by Lord Hartington's manly and indignant protest against Lord Beaconsfield's ribald attack on Mr. Gladstone. The matter was also referred to in the other House, where the Premier declined to avail himself of Mr. Plunket's attempted explanation that the words were scarcely serious. He plainly avowed that they were an intentional revenge for criticisms which his rival had presumed to make upon himself. We question, however, whether a single word of personal abuse can be quoted from Mr. Gladstone's speeches. And the late

Mr. Disraeli might have learned the futility of oratorical Billingsgate by his own experience of the vulgar insolence which once traced his descent to the impenitent thief.

## THE EPISCOPAL CONCLAVE.

The opinions formed of the "Pan-Anglican Synod," or "Lambeth Conference"—for the public is in doubt as to the exact character of the recent Episcopal assembly—entirely depend on the point of view from which it is regarded. To firm believers in Episcopacy, or the admirers of ecclesiastical spectacle, the sight of four long rows of seats filled exclusively with bishops, at the closing ceremony at St. Paul's on Saturday last, must have been a great event. But when the Bishop of Pennsylvania in his sermon declared that the record of the proceedings at Lambeth Palace "would constitute one of the most illuminated chapters in the annals of the Holy Catholic Church," and that "such a gathering converged to itself the eyes of the thinking world, and must radiate from itself a power for weal or woe that should reach to far distant ages," he may have accurately described the feelings of the congregation within the Cathedral, but certainly not those of the multitude without. Of course, a hundred bishops scattered about the west-end, preaching simultaneously in as many pulpits, and lunching and dining in public, have made some figure in the newspapers; but, on the whole, they have made singularly little impression on the mass of the people. The Anglican Church, notwithstanding its traditions and opportunities, and all its pretensions, is so far out of the current of our national life that any mustering of its forces, no matter how imposing or influential, is looked upon as a sectional affair—interesting enough to a portion of the community, but a matter of absolute, or comparative, indifference to the rest.

That is partly to be accounted for by another fact, viz., that the bishops deliberated in secret, and, not taking the public into their confidence, the public repaid them by a manifestation of unconcern possibly not befitting the occasion. It has been only within the last few weeks that the proceedings of the Episcopal Conference of 1867 have been made known, and the public have naturally felt a languid interest in sayings and doings, which might be kept private for a similar period.

This privacy may, perhaps, be defended on strictly practical grounds. The Bishops, it may be said, met in committee, not to engage in debates, or to make speeches for the edification of Episcopalians, or others, but to discuss questions of considerable difficulty, which needed the careful and dispassionate treatment which may be better secured within closed doors than in the hearing of the Press. The force of the plea may be admitted; but why was this assembly one of bishops merely? Not because the topics discussed were of interest only to bishops; since they as much concerned the clergy and the laity of the Church as the wearers of mitres and lawn sleeves. The Bishop, whom we have quoted, said, in the course of his sermon, that "the introduction of lay-helpers, both men and women, into the active service of the Church, was reviving her from her languid state when it was too much the fashion to regard the clergy as the Church, and rather to frown upon lay effort, as trenching upon clerical prerogative." But where were the lay-helpers in the, no doubt, serious deliberations of the Lambeth Conference? And where were the clergy? Both were excluded—whether frowned upon as trenching upon the *Episcopal* preroga-

tive or not it is needless to inquire. It is enough to point to their absence as one of several indications of the weakness and inutility of the recent Conference. This isolation of the Episcopal body may be strictly in ecclesiastical order; but it is none the less an anachronism, having regard to the tendencies of the times, and the recent professions of a large number of Episcopalian. No other religious body except the Church of Rome would allow its affairs to be so dealt with, and Rome can be imitated in this matter only to the danger of the Church of England.

This objection is one which cannot, as in the case of the Church of Rome, be met by assertions of authority on the part of the episcopal assembly; for, whatever dreams may have been indulged in by Bishop Wilberforce and others eleven years ago, very little of an *ex cathedra* character may be looked for as the result of the recent meetings. The reports of the several committees appointed to deal with specific subjects are not likely to have much greater weight in the eyes of Churchmen than those of other episcopal committees of less exalted pretensions. Indeed, it is likely that they will be more severely scrutinised, and less respectfully treated, than if they had had a humbler origin. For it is a feature of Anglicanism in these days that, while it loudly calls for more bishops, it shows the most marked disrespect to existing bishops. These reports will be received by the several "schools of thought" within the Church after the manner of the schools; and if, conceived in a spirit of compromise, they are found to be neutral-tinted, all the schools will be dissatisfied.

The aspect of the Lambeth Conference which most strikes us is its strangely composite character, as well as the unique position occupied by the English prelates. There were the American bishops—the representatives of a Church once established, but long since free from State-restrictions, and which, we believe, exercises episcopal supervision over every inch of American territory, and has a far larger number of bishops in proportion to the population than are to be found in this country. There were bishops from Canada, where the reorganisation of a Church, no longer State-endowed, has been more recent and more difficult, and yet has been equally successful. There were Australian bishops, who have passed through a corresponding experience, and who do not hesitate to extol Voluntaryism in the hearing of their brother bishops, as a sufficient and beneficent agency. These all represent Churches which probably have a great future before them—which exist amid vast and rapidly-growing populations; which are instinct with new ideas, and are free from the encumbrances which encircle old institutions and traditions. In a word, they represent the Free Church of the future, which will ultimately everywhere have sway. There were also Scotch bishops—the representatives of a Church which in Scotland occupies the position of a Dissenting sect. And there were the bishops of the disestablished Irish Church. Truly, a very notable and suggestive ecclesiastical gathering!

But mingled with these were bishops of quite a different type. A few came from India and Ceylon; where they are maintained out of taxes levied on heathen populations, and where their position is a source of embarrassment to both the local Governments and the Church at home. And, lastly, there were the archbishops and bishops of the Church of England in England—all appointed by the Crown—all maintained out of national property—all having seats, actual or prospective, in one of the Houses of Parliament—all bound to act in accordance with laws passed, not by the Church, but by a secular Legislature. The contrast is great, and every bishop sitting in the Lambeth Library must have been struck with it, and have put to himself, in some form, the question, why this mighty difference in the character and powers of the several branches of a Church claiming to be one in creed, in worship, and in spirit? The question must also have been forced upon them while discussing "the condition, progress, and needs

of the various churches of the Anglican communion;" since, over and above the difficulties common to all the churches, there were the special condition and embarrassments of the Church at home, arising solely from its position as an Establishment. We may be certain that the American and Colonial bishops recognised the fact that, whatever unity of spirit may prevail between them, a great gulf is fixed between the churches which are free and the one church which is established. And as the bishops who came over in 1867 must, in revisiting England in 1878, have found that the question of disestablishment had greatly advanced in the interval, so we hope that, when the next Pan-Anglican Assembly is held at Lambeth, every bishop then present may be able to stand erect, and look into the face of his brother bishops with the proud consciousness that he is free to do the work of his Church and of his God, without being subject to the vexatious restrictions, and the enfeebling influences, of a national Establishment.

#### THE PHILOSOPHY OF WAR.

THE romance of war is a common subject for heroics; but a feeling seems to be now prevalent, that the periodical revival of the war spirit in this country requires a more serious justification. An author, otherwise unknown to us, Mr. James Ram, has endeavoured to minister to this want by a brief exposition of the philosophy of the subject. It is only justice to acknowledge that he treats it in no spirit of levity, and indeed is evidently touched by the mystery of human woe. But while giving him all credit for good intentions, we regard his arguments as singularly inopportune, and too much calculated to foster the Jingo spirit, which, we are persuaded, is entirely alien to his nature. This, it might be urged, is nothing to the purpose, if his argument be sound. But it rather strikes us as a signal illustration of the proverbial danger of half truths; and it is precisely in times of national excitement that half truths are most mischievous. The argument itself is not original. It differs only from other attempts of the kind in the serious and even pathetic temper which animates it. Mr. Ram's main principle is an ordinary application of the doctrine of natural selection. His originality, such as it is, consists in his adornment of the ugly features of that theory, as applied to man, with the heroic morality suggested by the sadness of history and by the power wielded over human life by the story of the cross. Mr. Ram, however, is not chargeable with the inconsistency of those who, professing themselves the disciples of the Prince of Peace, are at the same time loud in the glorification of blood and iron. It is to nature not to revelation that he appeals. And the associations of Calvary are introduced simply as special instances of the dark shadows that oppress the highest human life.

In a word, the argument is that the object of nature, so far as we can understand it, is the perfection of the human race; that the method followed by nature with a view to this end is the selection of the best varieties of men; and that in following out this method nature is totally regardless of pain. The weakest races must succumb, and in the interest of humanity generally it is best that they should. Now, the struggle for supremacy amongst varieties of men is simply another name for war, and therefore war is not to be looked upon as an unmitigated curse, but rather as "one of the good things of the world." Putting on one side for the present the higher appeal to revelation, it is undeniable that there is much plausibility in such an argument. But even in the light of nature alone it will not bear a close examination. The method of nature may be a selection of the best varieties of men, but the operation of that method must necessarily vary with the conditions of the struggle. Thus, in an extremely primitive age, before the arts had attained even to the neolithic type, tribes of little men would be infallibly improved off the face of the earth by their bigger neighbours. But when more polished weapons and cunningly-balanced missiles come into vogue, active brains and deft

fingers would count for something. Under such conditions little men gifted with cunning and skill would often get the better of stupid giants. Indeed, as a matter of fact the advantage in the struggle for life has for thousands of years past inclined more and more steadily towards brains as against muscle, though, of course, the possession of both gives a higher superiority still.

It may be said that the advantage has inclined to brains only because the latter have invented engines of physical force far mightier than the naked arms of savages. And, of course, this is to a large extent true. But on the other hand the conditions of the struggle are never permanent, however slow this rate of change may be. As in the neolithic time, or even earlier, brains began to count for something, so during the last two thousand years and longer morals have begun to count for something in the rivalry of races. In fact, skill and cunning could not accomplish much without a mastery of material resources such as is inseparable from reflection, industry, and self-control. In other words, as matter inspired by mind was found stronger than brute force, so mind, elevated by morality, is a surer and keener inspiration than mere cunning. So it was, if we are to believe the best traditions of history, that the Spartans and the primitive Romans got the better of their more corrupt and self-indulgent neighbours. Here, again, it may be retorted that the only advantage of a higher morality in the struggle for life has been its power to kindle martial ardour, and impel warlike genius. But once more we say the conditions of the struggle are constantly changing; and what was perfectly true of the age of Norman chivalry will be utterly false of the thirtieth century, if the world survives so long.

It may be true that nature, in pursuing the method of natural selection, is regardless of suffering; but it is not in the least true that she is regardless of morality. Now, as the moral ideas of men are raised, and the moral nature is refined, the incongruities between these and the necessities of war become constantly more marked, until at last they are intolerable. In fact, we reach a point when morality must put an end to war, or war will destroy morality. We have not quite reached it yet; but that we are approaching it is evident from the indisputable fact that the civilisation of modern times could not possibly endure the incessant continuity of war, which was almost the rule in ancient days. Not merely are material resources more extravagantly drawn upon, but the strain upon the nerves and the feelings of nations at war is far more severe than seems to have been the case in days of old. Now, no one anticipates that moral characteristics are likely to be of less importance in the future than in the present. The probability is all the other way. Therefore, any temporary gain obtained by unscrupulous and skilful violence is certain to be more than compensated by the loss of moral stamina involved. And "imperial" races, *a la Beaconsfield*, are certain to succumb, sooner or later, to industrial drudges, with a balance in the bank. We are far from prophesying the immortal reign of the millionaire. This glittering pageant will be but an evanescent phenomenon in the march of human progress. Suffering is inseparable from the strife after good, and believers in revelation ought not to require instruction from the worshippers of nature as to the significance of the cross; though indeed when religion is so very popular and well paid, such a paradox may occasionally be witnessed. But if "peace has its victories more renowned than war," certainly peace has its moral struggles and its heroic sacrifices, by means of which, not by "the battle of the warrior with confused noise and garments rolled in blood," the predominant races of the future will assuredly be formed.

Sir Charles Reed, Chairman of the London School Board, presided on Thursday over the public opening of a new school in Randall-place, Greenwich, with accommodation for 763 children. Another Board School was opened in Beresford-street, Walworth.

## Literature.

### "HEALTH AND LIFE."

Dr. Richardson discourses on the laws of health, the causes of disease, and the social problems which arise out of these discussions, with a fulness of information and a grasp of scientific law which entitle him to be listened to with earnest respect. The best chapters in his book are those which are devoted to questions about Air and Life; Habitations; Work and Play; and Political Sanitation. He has the art of making statistics graphic, and putting the facts of chemistry and physiology in living and popular forms, by which the driest information becomes succulent and soluble, and the reader absorbs science while he is only conscious of listening to pleasant chat. Dr. Richardson is the great scientific apostle of moderation, quasi-asceticism, temperance in all physical enjoyments. And we sincerely desire that his teachings in all these matters should be accepted and obeyed by all classes. And yet, we cannot help feeling that that there is something incomplete in all the legislation concerning health and the laws of social existence that emanates from these physical philosophers. About teetotalism, for instance, we cannot get rid of the impression that the whole question has not been grasped in all its depths and extent. We are willing to admit most of the physiological facts which Dr. Richardson urges in favour of total abstinence, and yet, so contumacious and perverse have we become through our deplorable and wicked habit of accepting all the usages and traditions of society, that we can both give and receive a glass of wine or beer without feeling morally or physically the worse for it. And we cannot easily imagine a great festival from which wine, "which maketh glad the heart of man," is excluded. We remember that the late Mr. Lynch was accustomed to ask his teetotal friends why the particular fluid *wine* is used at the communion service—is it merely a chance selection, which might be replaced by anything else (say lemonade or beef-tea), or is it because wine is a fluid with certain properties which give it an appropriate symbolic significance? If so, what are those properties? From a teetotal point of view such a question as this is not a little perplexing, and we hardly think any satisfactory clue to the answer could be found in Dr. Richardson's writings. In all these cases, in which the diet of festivity is concerned, it seems to us somewhat ridiculous to discuss the question from the point of view only of chemistry or physiology. Exactly the same sort of *doctrine* one-sidedness is shown in questions that relate to food, as the following passage will illustrate:

If a great event of any kind has to be signalised, it must be distinguished by what is characteristically called a feast, which means the supply of certain articles of food and drink beyond what is taken in the ordinary rule of life, and beyond what is, in any rational point of view, commendable. If a friend be invited to dinner, the immediate object is not to give that friend what will be good for him and for his health, but what may be doubtful for him, and extravagant for the giver. In the exuberance of generosity he is asked to eat what is no longer food, but so much money which he cannot digest, and which would not help him if he could. If a man praises his cook, and asked a friend to come to his table, because he has at command the best *chef* in the world, he does not speak of that *chef* as of a man who understands the relation of food to the wants of the body, and who can make the simplest supplies of nature applicable to the readiest and easiest building up of the bones, the muscles, the brains, and the senses. He speaks of an artist who can spend the largest amount of wealth in ministering in the greatest number and variety of modes to the sense of taste, an artist who can induce the visitor to wreak the worst vengeance on his stomach and other oppressed organs, which being overtaxed, make all the body feel with them the weight of the taxation. From this point of view of alimentation the art of cooking has but one object, that of making a huge excess of food find agreeable entrance into the body.

Dr. Richardson must be woefully deficient in the sense of humour, or he would not seriously complain of a cook that he does not think of the bones, muscles, brains, and senses, but only of the appetites and palates of the guests. The fact is that human eating has various planes or degrees from which it can be regarded, and if the physiological chemist insists on delivering his lectures in the kitchen, and undertakes to edit or revise the cookery book, he is a ridiculous pedant who deserves to be driven back to his proper quarters by the basting-spoon. A man need not be a glutton to enjoy a feast

without turning himself inside out; and a cook would be scarcely likely to improve his art by studying the chemistry of chyle and of the elementary constituents of diet; and as "What is one man's meat is another man's poison," so it is not for the cook to make up dishes which will agree with everybody, but to take care that all his materials are in a general sense wholesome, and that every dish is likely to find someone to whom it will be agreeable. The cook is, indeed, more allied to the poet than the philosopher or *savant*, and we should as soon set Dr. Richardson to criticise Francatelli, as Bentley to criticise Milton.

In other sections of his work, Dr. Richardson shows a similar incapability of getting beyond the beaten track of orthodox physiology and pathology. Thus, in discussing Visions and Hallucinations, he gives the well-known story of Nicolai, the Berlin bookseller, and then adds, with a cool audacity of assertion which is simply amazing:—

In the whole history of spiritual manifestations, so called, there is nothing that equals in marvel this experience of Nicolai.

Dr. Richardson need not say anything at all about spiritualism unless he likes—but if he does mention it, he should exercise a little candour and common-sense, and not prejudge a great and difficult question by reckless assertion, which is at once unscientific and unjudicial. There are several accounts, in the records of spiritual manifestations, of living persons and inanimate things being conveyed considerable distances without any visible mode of transit. We do not say that these are true, but we do say that they are marvels of quite a different kind to anything recorded in the category of spectral or optical illusions. Nicolai's spectral illusions were phenomena of the kind best known to the reporter himself—*i.e.*, they were purely subjective, and if he had professed them to be anything else the explanation of imposture, so much delighted in by scientific investigators, would have been easy and immediate. The objective phenomena with which the records of Spiritualism abound are marvels of a totally different order, and to reduce them to the level of Nicolai's spectra is to prejudge the whole case. As Dr. Richardson cannot see this, we distinctly refuse to accept his guidance on any such matters, and can only conclude that he is about as fit to discuss spiritualism as a cook is to discuss astronomy. And in this respect he is but a sample of the scientific class to which he belongs. In supersensual, and especially supernatural matters, their discourses are, as a rule, just about as worth listening to as the average metaphysics of a stump orator who murders grammar and drops or mal-accentuates his h's.

We feel bound to point out these class vulgarisms which deface Dr. Richardson's book—the plush livery which he wears in common with the rest of his class. But setting these aside, the book is full of interesting and valuable facts on which we need not always reason as he does, but may use and apply according to the point of view we prefer. Very curious is the account given, founded on Dr. Farr's investigations and the returns collected by the Registrar-General, of the varying mortality belonging to different occupations and classes. He tells us that the workers who stand at the head of vitality are the barristers; taking the average rate of death in the community at 100, the barristers' rate is 63; next come clergymen of the Established Church, whose death rate is 71; other Protestant ministers as a group have their number 75. Then come grocers, 76; gamekeepers, 80; and so on through a long list of occupations. The most unhealthy of all, or the most short-lived are:—1, publicans, or hotel keepers; 2, earthenware manufacturers; and 3, cabmen; whose death-rates are represented by the numbers 138, 138, and 143. In all these facts there is a large amount of obvious significance, which Dr. Richardson enforces with much skill and ingenuity.

Dr. Richardson has some just remarks on the cram-work required for competitive examinations, and the amount of knowledge which is often assumed to be possessed by those who are tested by examination papers. He says:—

I see, indeed, a trained specialist in one department of learning putting forth his trained strength to wrestle, on his own ground and on his own conditions, with a youth who has been straining to get up a similar contest with a number of other trained specialists, not one of whom could wrestle with his colleagues off his own ground.

Those who are familiar with examination papers will recognise the justness of this description. No wonder that the result is too often shattered brains, disgust with study, loss of capacity and disposition for intellectual work, the apotheosis of showy and discursive shallowness, the discouragement of reality and concentration.

### FRENCH PICTURES.\*

Mr. Grenville Murray—for it is now no breach of privacy to name the brilliant author of this book—has a distinct gift of presenting in little certain isolated aspects of French life and character, wrapt up in a fictitious guise, accompanied by incisive remark and epigram, which owe their origin to very close observation as much as to active imagination. The present volume contains nine sketches or stories, all of them penetrated by vivid apprehension of real life and motive, and sometimes lit up by the most unexpected touches of dry, if somewhat worldly humour. They might have been masterpieces in their kind had the author had more command of a genuine pathos, but here he fails, notwithstanding that he has dealt with some phases of French experience which (as Mrs. Macquoid knows) are susceptible of much elaboration in this aspect. But Mr. Grenville Murray, though by no means tight-laced as a literary artist, is not apt to forego easily the mood of cynical self-support, and is very shy indeed of the "melting mood," and does not somehow (as occasionally do the MM. Erckmann-Chatrian in their shorter stories) affect us by dry and matter-of-fact, but skilful and well-adapted turns, precisely as though the artists had condescended to the most tender touches. Mr. Grenville Murray, in a word, is very wide-awake and very skilful, but he is not creative, and though he can very efficiently veil an episode in the outlines of fiction without sacrificing any of its peculiar flavour and significance, his stories generally leave us very much as the skilful recital of an actual episode would do.

Our reference to MM. Erckmann-Chatrian is the more justified in that Mr. Grenville Murray has here introduced us to several military heroes, who are allowed to some extent to tell their story in their own way. The first is that of a conscript who drew an unlucky (or lucky) number just a little after the utterance of the famous words of the Prince-President—"The Empire is peace"—who was sent to Algeria, and came back in time to be wounded in the *mélée* that followed the *coup d'état*, and later saw service through the whole of the Crimean campaign. He left behind him a certain Blanchette, who became distinguished on four francs a-day, and wore a "silk gown," and as an actress in Paris afterwards; and he had by-and-by for companion a certain Fournieau, from the same place, who had left his Rose Mignon behind. The circumstances under which the two veterans behold once again "the girls they left behind them" is touching! The next is a story of the Franco-German War, perhaps in some respects more artistic than the first. The story that has most of mystery in it is the third—"A Story of Marriage"—in which we have the oddest puzzle as to personal identity, a thing which is cleverly managed, and also some very effective points made, as well as some good descriptive writing, of which this may pass as specimen:—

It was evening when the military police arrived to explore the suburb where the ex-procureur lived. Charles de Niel was reading at his table by lamplight. The house where he lodged was in a quiet street, with villas all detached and standing in gardens; the least noise of carriage-wheels or steps could be heard from one end of the thoroughfare to the other. Of a sudden—it must have been towards nine at night—Charles de Niel did hear sounds which had become very familiar, namely, the tramping of soldiers in great numbers, both before and behind the house. He got up, lifted a corner of his curtain, and saw that his own villa, and those adjoining it on both sides, were surrounded. It mattered little to him. He sat down again to read, and would have continued to remain where he was, despite all the tramping, but before he had been seated a minute another and different noise struck his ear. This time it was a clambering over a wall close to his window, then a soft fall. He was on a ground-floor parlour looking to the front, but there was another that served to dine in, and which led out of that in which he was sitting. The door of it was open, and it was from that direction that the noise came. He held his breath and listened. There was a rattling on the window panes which looked on to the garden; somebody was knocking. Charles de Niel rose, walked fearlessly into the other room, and opened the window. A man emerged from the darkness and rushed in, haggard, scared, and with clothes torn. He held revolver in his hand, and but for that would have had all the appearance of a hunted beast, which he was. Though circumstances and terror had altered him, the man was easy to recognise. It was Sixte Marjolain.

There was a moment's wonder-stricken silence, and the two men looked at each other without a word; but at sight of Niel a ghastly look of despair had shot swiftly across the hunted rebel's face. He turned instinctively, as if he would have bolted again, but he had not the strength left. So he threw his revolver down, and said in a choked voice, the voice of a man at bay, "I am at your mercy, Niel; remember that, though you once said you would show me none," and he sank shivering into a seat.

Charles de Niel, for a moment, made no answer. He eyed the trembling wretch before him with a look half of wonder half of pity. Then another expression stole

\* *French Pictures in English Chalk. Second Series.*  
By the Author of "The Member for Paris," &c.  
(London: Smith, Elder, and Co.)

over his features. He walked up to Sixte Marjolain, rested a hand on his shoulder, and said in a peculiar voice:—"Listen, and answer quickly, Sixte, does she still love you?"

In the Bonapartist story we have a refreshing glimpse of loyalty under misfortune, in the manner in which Brigadier-General Cœurpreux resigns his commission rather than be baffled in his determination to attend the funeral of Louis Napoleon at Chislehurst, and, though he thus loses his commission, he does not sacrifice the love of Violette, nor, indeed, his position either when Marshal MacMahon, as President, has time to remember his old friends and able fellow-officers.

"The Romance by Rum-light," and the "Trials of a French Journalist," are in their different ways good; but "Prince Moleskine's Conspiracy" may be particularly noted as attractively exhibiting some of the underways of Russian political adventure. In this respect it may have a particular attraction at the present moment, but we can only afford the space to give the following short paragraph, which presents shortly a fair picture of Russian city life and the trials of a Russian traveller:

Prince Moleskine, however, was in a hurry to be off, and hastened his preparations for that purpose. St. Petersburg is only supportable to those who have money. The Prince's ruin was better known among his own countrymen than it was in Paris, and it is never particularly agreeable to be stared at, and even tittered at, as poor Prince Moleskine apprehended he would be, if he ventured to go into society. As for M. Roquet, the sedulous attentions of the man in the braided cap who followed him closely wherever he went, had ended by giving him the nightmare. He, too, was anxious to be gone, and he heaved a sigh of relief when he found himself in the heavy landau that was to bear him away to the province of Tcherenitso. In addition to the prince's valet, groom, and cook, who journeyed everywhere with their master, the travellers were this time accompanied by a house-steward who had been engaged at St. Petersburg. He was recommended by the landlord of the hotel, and was a Pole, with a shock of red hair, and a surprising talent for murdering every language in Europe. He talked to the prince's valet in German, to his cook in Italian, to his groom in English, and completely ingratiated himself with M. Jean-Jacques Roquet, by declaring that though his—M. Stanislas Milkiewicky's—body was in Russia, his heart was in France, in the land of Danton and Roquet! The journey was as painful a pilgrimage as any man could wish to his bitterest foe, as an expiation for a life of sin. Save in winter, when the roads are frozen, and one can ride in sledges, heaven help the bones of the Russian traveller. Ruts two feet deep; branches of trees lying across the roadway; huge flints as big as cannon balls; and every couple of hours a breakdown with no houses or light, no wheelwrights within twenty miles to set matters straight, and a fierce howling savage wind, sweeping up clouds of dust to blind the horses and choke the passengers. Here, the landau comes to a dead standstill, embedded up to the axletrees in slush, and the travellers had to get out and push and tug, and perspire till they are wet through, and covered from top to toe with mud. Further on, the harness breaks in two or three places at once, and has to be mended with bits of string, pocket handkerchiefs, braces, or with one's necktie. One of the horses then lies down in the dirt, and refuses to move on. The Russian driver takes to coaxing: "My little father, my pigeon, my pretty cousin, don't lie down so and break the heart of your poor *isovshchik*." This occupies about half-an-hour, during which the travellers blow on their finger-tips and flatten their noses against the window-panes to see if there is a village within view. The roadside inns have nothing to offer one but a brick floor to sleep on. People take their own provisions with them; if not, they must put up with bread, a few shades darker than the schwarz-brot of Germany, and infinitely more sour. Perhaps also they may get a piece of raw ham, derived from a gaunt, thin pig, tough and stringy; but this is doubtful. To crown the pleasures of the voyage, one must exhibit one's passport and road-bill five or six times a day at the posting-houses, and if one has let either of them drop in one of the numerous breakdowns, there is nothing for it but to go back all the way and get another. A Russian postmaster would allow himself to be hashed into mincemeat sooner than allow you to pass without the written official order.

#### SELECTIONS FROM MR. ARNOLD'S POEMS.\*

This little volume will form a worthy and, we should fain hope, a popular addition to "The Golden Treasury Series." It is in every respect tasteful, very handy in size, and should do much to make Mr. Arnold's poems known in a wider circle. Not that we can anticipate for Mr. Arnold in any form that wide popularity which has been attained by such poets as Longfellow, who present common forms of sentiment with just as much of energy and music as to recommend them to the ordinary heart. Mr. Arnold, if he touches such forms of feeling, practises a certain graceful reserve and self-restraint which, to the uninitiated reader, is certain, at first, at all events, to bear the aspect of coldness—a kind of remote and critical wistfulness and indeterminateness of attitude which will to many be unsatisfactory. And yet it is certain that coldness or remoteness of interest are about the last qualities which a close student of poetry would set down as characteristic of Mr. Arnold's poems. He is intense in his love of beauty, in

his perceptions of the pathos and the less obtrusive tragedy of life, and it is to his very intensity and completeness of insight that his obtaining calmness of manner is generally due. The subjects that most impress him are either those which tell of graceful, unconscious naturalness, suggesting, in midst of alien accidents, an ancient ideal, or natural scenes that are associated with pathetic personal reminiscence, or the sudden contrast of circumstance and aspiration in the individual lot. In all, it is needful for him that some suggestion of inner peace, of repose attained through victory of the mind and heart, should shed light over the repellent or fluctuating medium of mere outward appearances. One naturally thinks of "Obermann"—not included here for a reason one can easily guess—of "The Visit to Wordsworth's Grave," of "Dover Beach," "Lines Written near Carnac," "Calais Sands," "Switzerland," "Rugby Chapel," and of many others. Even poems which would not at first view seem to illustrate this, most assuredly do so. Let us give here three little specimens of a contrasted kind. Our first shall be the two sonnets, "East London" and "West London":—

"Twas August, and the fierce sun overhead  
Smote in the squallid streets of Bethnal-green,  
And the pale weaver, through his window seen,  
In Spitalfields, looked thrice dispirited.

I met a preacher there I knew, and said—  
"Ill and o'erworked, how fare you in this scene?"  
"Bravely," said he, "for I of late have been  
Much cheered with thoughts of Christ, the living bread."

O human soul, as long as thou canst so  
Set up a mark of everlasting light  
Above the howling senses ebb and flow

To cheer thee, and to right thee if thou roam—  
Not with lost toil thou labourest through the night,  
Thou mak'st the heaven thou hop'st indeed thy home.

Even in the patient and clear discrimination of a pathetic fact of life in the lower orders, he can find a reflection of the calm and serenity which is now so much, though even of the highest he sets it down,—

*Calm's not life's crown, though calm is will.*

And this we see most unexpectedly in the second sonnet headed "West London":—

Crouch'd on the pavement, close by Belgrave-square,  
A tramp I saw, ill, moody, and tongue-tied.

A babe was in her arms, and at her side

A girl; their clothes were rags, their feet were bare.  
Some labouring men, whose work lay somewhere

there,

Passed opposite; she touched the girl, who hied

Across and begged, and came back satisfied.

The rich she had let pass with frozen stare.

Thought I, *Above her state this spirit towers,*

*She will not ask of aliens, but of friends,*

*Of sharers in a common human fate.*

She turns from that cold succour which attends  
The unknown little from the unknowing great,  
*And points us to a better time than ours.*

It is still the same thing in "Youth and Calm," which ends thus:—

Ah no, the bliss youth dreams is one  
For daylight, for the cheerful sun,  
For feeling nerve and living breath—  
Youth dreams a bliss on this side death.  
It dreams a rest, if not more deep,  
More grateful than this marble sleep;  
It hears a voice within it tell,  
*Calm's not life's crown, though calm is well;*  
Tis all perhaps that man acquires,  
But 'tis not what our youth requires.

Very different as might seem the drift of the beautiful poem, "Apollo Musagetes"—nevertheless illustrates our position:—

Through the black, rushing smoke-bursts,  
Thick breaks the red flame;

All Etna heaves fiercely

Her forest-clothed frame.

Not here, O Apollo!

Ars haunts meet for thee,

But where Helicon breaks down

In cliff to the sea.

Where the moon-silver'd inlets

Send far their light voice,

Up the still vale of Thisbe—

O speed, and rejoice!

On the sward at the cliff top,

Lies strown the white flocks;

On the cliff side the pigeons

Roost deep in the rocks.

In the moonlight the shepherds,

Soft lull'd by the rills,

Lie wrapt in their blankets

Asleep on the hills.

—What forms are these coming

So white through the gloom?

What garments out-glistening

The gold-flowered bloom?

What sweet-breathing presence

Out-perfumes the thyme?

What voices enrapture?

The night's balmy prime?

'Tis Apollo comes leading

His choir, the Nine,

The leader is fairest,

But all are divine.

They are lost in the hollows!

They stream up again!

What seeks on the mountain

The glorified train?

They bathe on this mountain

In the spring by their road;

Then on to Olympus,

Their endless abode.

Whose praise do they mention?

Of what is it told?

What will be for ever?

What was from of old.

First hymn they the Father

Of all things; and then

The rest of immortals,

The action of men.

The day in his hotness,

The strife with the palm;

The night in her silence,

The stars in their calm.

The burden of Mr. Arnold's poems is at once independence of circumstances—the true peace being only from within—and yet the submission to the rule of fitness, the harmonising of the outward through the inward. Ethically, Mr. Arnold has never perhaps given fuller expression to it than in the following sonnet, titled "Worldly Place":—

Even in a palace life may be led well!  
So spoke the imperial sage, purest of men,  
Marcus Aurelius. But the stifling den  
Of common life, where, crowded up pell-mell,  
Our freedom for a little bread we sell,  
And drudge under some foolish master's ken,  
Who rates us, if we peer outside our pen—  
Matched with a palace, is not this a hell?  
*Even in a palace!* On his truth sincere,  
Who spoke these words, no shadow ever came;  
And when my ill-schooled spirit is afame,  
Some nobler, ampler stage of life to win,  
I'll stop and say: There were no succour here!  
The aids to noble life are all within.

But the poems which would most strikingly have illustrated it, we regret to say, are not included here. The reason for the omission of them we cannot guess, since they strike us as wholly suited for such a selection. This is the group of poems called "Faded Leaves," which, with some others, such as the "Stanzas in Memory of Edward Quillinan, Esq.," might well, we humbly think, have taken the place of "Sohrab and Rustum," which, though admirable in itself, is not so fully suited to such a selection as these others. One of the verses—the first in the third section—is exquisite:—

Stop—not to me at this bitter departing,  
Speak of the sure consolations of time.  
Fresh be the wound, still renewed be its smarting,  
So but thy image endure in its prime.

The fifth section, "Longing," we crave here to quote, because of its pathetic sweetness and the high ideal of love which informs it:—

Come to me in my dreams, and then  
By day I shall be well again!  
For so the night will more than pay  
The hopeless longing of the day.  
Come, as thou cam'st a thousand times,  
A messenger from radiant climes,  
And smile in thy new world, and be  
As kind to others as to me!  
Or, as thou never cam'st in sooth,  
Come now, and let me dream it truth!  
And part my hair, and kiss my brow,  
And say, "My love, why sufferest thou?"  
Come to me in my dreams, and then  
By day I shall be well again!  
For so the night will more than pay  
The hopeless longing of the day.

The selections are divided into four sections: Early Poems, Narrative Poems, Sonnets, and Lyric and Elegiac Poems. The little volume consists of 235 pages, some very useful notes being added at the end.

#### "THE EARLY HISTORY OF VICTORIA." \*

Some persons may be disposed to say that a remarkably good fortune has attended Mr. Labilliere. Certainly it is not everyone who has had such new materials for a book as the author has produced; but, on the other hand, it is not everyone who has Mr. Labilliere's faculty for finding material. For, after all, the successful literary investigator is a man with a distinct faculty, which often guides him direct to sources of information, which other men would never dream of. Mr. Labilliere has exercised this faculty with rare judgment and with a rich reward. His work has many merits, but its greatest merit is, that in it the early history of one of the finest of the British Colonies is so thoroughly re-written that all other works beside it become comparatively valueless.

We know now—and a reference was made to the subject some two years ago in these columns—that the land which we now call Australia was discovered not quite so lately as has sometimes been thought, but that it was known to the Portuguese navigators in 1542. After that date the Dutch made a re-discovery, but it is certain that of all known navigators, Captain Cook

\* *The Early History of Victoria.* From its Discovery to its Establishment as a Self-Governing Province of the British Empire. By FRANCIS PETER LABILLIERE. Two Vols. (Sampson Low and Co.)

and his comrades were the first civilised men "to set eyes upon the shores of the present colony of Victoria." Years passed after this, for the reigns of the Georges were not particularly prolific in maritime enterprise; but what was done in that time finds the first full and accurate record in these papers. Mr. Labilliere has ransacked the Public Record office, the archives of Deptford and other dusty places, and has brought to light an astonishing mass of new facts. Here, early in his work, is one showing how Mungo Park once volunteered to explore Australia. That was in 1798. If his offer had been accepted, what might not have been the difference between the possible and the actual history of the Australian colonies? We read Sir Joseph Banks' letter communicating this offer to the Government with something akin to shame. Our author has found it in the New South Wales correspondence in the Record Office. Sir Joseph predicts that large rivers must be found there if the country were investigated, and that raw material of great importance might be also found. It is a pleasure to quote what is said of Park:—

His moral character is unblemished, his temper mild, and his patience inexhaustible, as he has proved during his African expedition; he is sufficiently versed in astronomy to make and to calculate observations to determine both latitude and longitude; he knows geography enough to construct a map of the countries he may visit, draws a little, has a complete knowledge of botany and zoology, and has been educated in the medical line.

He is very moderate in his terms; he will be content with ten shillings a day and his rations, and happy if his pay is settled at twelve shillings. The amount of his outfit for instruments, arms, presents, &c., will not, I think, exceed 100*l.* He will want a decked vessel of about thirty tons, under the command of a lieutenant, with orders to follow his advice in all matters of exploring. Such a vessel may easily be built in the country, if one already there, which is found to have very bad qualities as a sea-boat, cannot be made sufficiently trustworthy; and Lieutenant Flinders, a countryman of mine, a man of activity and information, who is already there, will, I am sure, be happy if he is entrusted with the command, and will enter into the spirit of his orders, and agree perfectly with Park.

Now, Park had just returned from Africa, and must have known something of his own abilities. Sir Joseph, it will be seen, frankly testifies to them, yet so modest was the man, that he would have been content with ten shillings a day for his pay, and would be "happy if his pay is settled at twelve shillings"! There is your true explorer. The Government, however, could not see it, and Park's offer resulted in nothing.

Mr. Labilliere next tells us all about the famous voyage of Bass, and his discovery of what are now called Bass's Straits. Grant was the next discoverer, starting from London in 1803 in the famous little Lady Nelson. He made many discoveries on the Victorian Coast, and passed—the first to do it—right through the Straits. Then followed Murray, whose services are now for the first time fully established. Murray had the Lady Nelson after Grant, and Murray was the discoverer of Port Philip on the shores of which Melbourne now stands, and from which the colonisation of Victoria has proceeded. Mr. Labilliere has found in the Record Office the log-book of the Lady Nelson while on this voyage, which was sent to England, and has probably never been looked at from that time until the author saw it. With a right appreciation of the value and interest of original documents, the author has given this at length. Tuesday, January 5, 1802, is the day on which the future site of the great Australian capital was discovered. This is the original narrative in all its nautical baldness:—

At 3 p.m. we saw a head Land bearing W.N.W., distant about twelve miles, and an opening in the Land that had the appearance of a Harbour N.W. ten or twelve miles. Bore away for this last, it having the appearance of fine Steady Weather although the Wind now Blowing was dead on the whole of this Shore. Yet I knew she would work off in case we were deceiv'd. Accordingly kept standing down for this entrance which every minute, from its appearance, made us shure it was a good Harbour. At 5 p.m. saw a small Island in the entrance, and observ'd that between it and the main lay a Reef in appearance. On my seeing this we bore away to the Leeward of this Rock, and I had the 1st Mate and Boatswain's Mate at the Mast Head looking out. At this time I suppose we were within 1½ mile of the entrance, as we thought, and I perceived that the Sea Broke Short and was withal heavy, hove the Lead and found only ten fathoms Water. Astonished at this I hauled our Wind and called out to them at the Mast Head to know if they saw any danger, but none was at time seen. I bore away again and deep'd into eleven fathoms, when Mr. Bowen called out Rocks Ahead: immediately hauled our Wind and stood off. On closer observation of my own, and going often to the Mast Head, I saw that the Reef did nearly stretch across the whole way, but inside saw a fine Sheet of smooth Water of great extent. From the Wind blowing dead on this Shore and fresh, I was obliged to haul off under a press of Sail to clear the Land, but with a determination to overhaul it by and by, as no doubt it has a Channel into it, and is apparently a fine Harbour of large extent.

That "fine harbour," the value of which poor Murray could not anticipate, is Port Philip. He stayed there many days, made some examination of the interior, and had some communication with the natives, who, however, were hostile. On March 9, before leaving, Murray hoisted the royal standard and took possession of the land in the name of the King. Flinders found the same place a few weeks afterwards, not knowing that Murray had been there. Flinders, however, acknowledged Murray's priority.

The further discoveries along the coast and in the interior of this now magnificent land read as a romantic tale. The names of Grimes, Robbins, Tuckey, Oxley, Hamilton Hume, Hovell, Wright, Mitchell, are associated with them. It is a history of great enterprise and great heroism, abounding in most interesting incidents. What is most remarkable is the fact that Port Philip was unanimously condemned for colonisation purposes. Expeditions were sent to colonise it, but came away with denunciations. One of the leaders says:—"The kangaroo seems to reign undisturbed lord of the soil—a dominion which, by the evacuation of Port Philip, he is likely to retain for ages!" One person, and one person only, seems to have appreciated it. This was a lady, named Hartley, or Hopley, belonging to one expedition, who writes:—

We arrived in October, 1803. My pen is not able to describe half the beauties of that delightful spot; we were four months there. Much to my mortification, as well as loss, we were obliged to abandon the settlement, through the whim and caprice of the Lieut.-Governor. Additional expense to Government, and additional loss to individuals were incurred by removing to Van Diemen's Land, which can never be made to answer. Port Philip is my favourite, and has my warmest wishes. During the time we were there I never felt one ache or pain, and I parted with it with more regret than I did my native land.

We suggest that this lady's name should be clearly ascertained and her opinion suitably commemorated.

The subsequent history of Victoria is comparatively well known, but we cannot refer to it here. Mr. Labilliere tells it thoroughly and well, and in his two volumes has given us one of the very best of recent works of its kind—with, as we have stated, more original material than often falls to the lot of the investigator to produce.

#### "SEBASTIAN."

Mrs. Cooper, whom the readers of fiction had got to know familiarly as "Katherine Saunders," has here shown noticeable power in a line which she had not exactly tried before. At first we were afraid that we were to be treated to a lengthened array of chapters tracing the childish and youthful career of Sebastian Gould, the son of Amos Gould, rector of Monksdean, who, unlike his namesake of Hebrew prophecy, the herdsman of Tekoab, was "not inspired by the beauty of the scenes in which his lines had fallen." But Mrs. Cooper most skilfully conveys us over that difficulty without sense of jolt or hitch, and soon we become intensely interested in Sebastian, the student, who deeply loves Dora Dowdeswell, but has to experience pretty fully the force of the proverb that the "course of true love never did run smooth." Out of very slender materials, as they seem at first, Mrs. Cooper develops a story of deep interest, not failing to show real power in the development of the characters of the Rev. Mr. Jellicoose, Mr. Dowdeswell, Amos Gould, and the rest. To know how Sebastian fails as a student, goes to Australia, and returns to be the victim of a serious mischance through the conveyance to him of wrong papers, the reader must go to the volume itself, but if we say that matters eventually right themselves so far at last in Sebastian's favour, we shall not surely be blamed for unfolding so much as will spoil the story to those who may read it on our recommendation. In this story we notice not only many bits of picture superior to anything we recollect from Mrs. Cooper's hand, but also some conspicuous instances of effective grouping and skill in unaffectedly forwarding the main lines of the story. We give the following as an instance of the latter:—

They were going in the same direction as Amos and Dowdeswell, who could see them all the way along the orchard. The evening was the first fine one after a long succession of wet days, and the sun on the fresh growth that had sprung up in a rainy season like a smile on a young face chastened and beautified with tears. The sky, still leaden looking in places, had here and there great patches of faint pink, of which the masses of apple-blossoms below seemed a tender reflection. Yet the two going slowly along might have been blind to all the freshened orchard beauty that it might be supposed they had come purposely to see. Dora's eyes were on the grass-mown walk, Sebastian's on Dora's face, which was turned slightly from him towards the apple trees, in the mystery of its tearful looks, tender-

\* Sebastian. By KATHERINE COOPER. (Macmillan and Co.)

ness, and doubt. It seemed so natural to see such a couple in such a place, that Dowdeswell felt half ashamed of his anger, and Amos of his anxiety. Yet, for all that, Dowdeswell was very angry and Amos was very anxious, when they got to the end of the orchard and saw the two coming dreamily along hand-in-hand. There was evidently no thought of worldly impediments present to either, nothing but love's own doubts and difficulties troubling them; they were simply like Shakespeare's—

Lover and his lass,  
That thro' a country lane did pass  
In the spring time.

And when Sebastian's hand stole round Dora's waist, and she shook it off impetuously, it was certainly from no prudent remembrance of their different circumstances that she did so, but simply because the progress their love had made was already enough to engross and frighten her girl heart. She had let Sebastian tell her of his love and hold her hand, and that was sufficient to dream over for months to come. But Sebastian took the repulse seriously.

#### SCHOOL BOOKS.

*First Greek Grammar.* — By W. GUNION RUTHERFORD, B.A. (London: Macmillan and Co.) We presume that this is "to be continued," as it carries us only part way through the accidence. So far as it goes it is good. The arrangement of the tables of nouns and verbs, the method of distributing the parts so as to catch the eye, and the printing, are excellent features of this little book.

*A First Greek Reader.* — By W. G. RUSHBROOKE, M.A. (Oxford: At the Clarendon Press.) "The object of this little book is to familiarise a pupil, as quickly as possible, with such idioms of the Greek language as are most common, and yet, if unexplained, most likely to prove a stumbling-block in his path." The method followed is very simple and progressive. The first part is concerned with the sentence in its most elementary form of subject and predicate; the subject with its adjective and its various cases, the predicate with its adjective, and its various cases; the predicate with its various tenses and moods. The second part treats of compound sentences. A few pages of miscellaneous sentences and extracts are added, with hints for translation. A glossary completes the volume. We strongly recommend it to the notice of teachers.

*First Latin Writer, with Accidence, Syntax Rules, and Vocabularies.* By GEORGE L. BENNETT, M.A. (Rivingtons.) The first fifty pages of this text book are occupied with the accidence. The remainder contain the syntax rules and exercises thereupon. Both "are on the lines of the Public School Latin Primer." The work is judiciously arranged, and will be found useful if only for its abundant examples.

*Hellenics of Xenophon.* Books I. and II., &c. By HERBERT HAILSTONE, B.A. (Macmillan and Co.) A really well-edited edition of the Hellenics. The text is revised, and an account rendered of it in the introduction. The life of Xenophon follows, and an excellent map precedes the summary of events. Notes are added with indices, which give every possible explanation. It is a very good and easy reading-book, so easy that the most stupid of boys may read it.

*Second Poetry Book.* Selected and arranged by CUNNINGHAM GEIKIE, D.D. Two parts. Fifth Reading Book. By the same. (Tegg and Co.) The selection has been made from the whole range of English poetry, from Chaucer to Browning. As a rule, it has been judiciously made, but there are exceptions to the rule. This applies to the Fifth Reader as well. But both books are remarkably well edited. The notes, biographical and explanatory, are instructive, brief, and sufficient for their purpose. We may add, a not unimportant fact for schools, the books are well printed and strongly bound.

*Progressive French Course.* Parts I. and II. *Progressive German Course.* Parts I. and II. By G. EUGENE FASNACHT. (Macmillan and Co.)—These are useful little books, containing a good deal of matter in a very small space. The method is not novel, but the arrangement is good. The author avoids the frequent mistake of introducing too many details into a first grammar. Each volume is intended to occupy a year, but would be mastered in much less time by a quick child. The matter is, however, capable of large expansion in the hands of a thoroughly competent teacher of inventive colloquial power.

*The House of Life: Human Physiology, with its application to the Preservation of Health.* For use in classes and popular reading. By MRS. F. FENWICK MILLER. (Chatto and Windus.)—Mrs. Miller has qualified herself for the task of writing this book by her studies at the Ladies' Medical College, and by repeated considerations of the subject as a lecturer on physiology and hygiene. The work is partly a scientific exposition of physiology, and in-

directly didactic in reference to health and the treatment of the body. Mrs. Miller says:—"I am convinced that for popular study (that is to say, always, except in preparation for the medical profession), physiology and hygiene should be treated of together, and as related to each other. I am fully alive to the value of the study of any science as a mental discipline; but, at the same, I believe that physiology is far above all other sciences as a subject that every person (and especially every woman) ought to obtain some knowledge of, just because it can be turned to so important a use in daily life; because the wide-spread knowledge of it will aid sanitation, and by making our people more healthy, will likewise make them more noble and more happy." We have placed this interesting volume with our school books, and teachers will find it of great use, but we hope our readers generally will get it; we are sure they will read it.

*Manual of Book-keeping.* By JOHN D. NICHOL. (Central School Depot.) This is one of Laurie's class books of specific instruction. The subject is one that can be taught only in its rudimentary principles in schools; the practical work can be learned best in business, and more quickly. But this work is one of the best we have ever looked into. It is simple, concise, and supplies excellent typical exercises.

*The First Principles of French History.* By J. S. TAYLOR. (Relfe Brothers.) A little book for inefficient teachers, who are content to cram their scholars with a few dates and leading facts.

*Metals and their Chief Industrial Applications.* By CHARLES R. ALDER WRIGHT, D.Sc., &c. (Macmillan and Co.) The substance of a course of lectures delivered at the Royal Institution is given in this volume, "with some considerable additions." It can scarcely be called a school book, but it is one from which teachers can obtain ample illustrations for scientific instruction.

*Science Lectures at South Kensington.* Vol I. (Macmillan.) We may call the attention of the audiences to whom they were addressed to the publication of the series of highly instructive lectures by Professor Stokes, G. Carey Foster, Mr. Sorby, and others, at South Kensington, in connection with the recent Exhibition of Loan Instruments. The eminence of the lecturers is a guarantee for the quality of the material which each has compressed into the space of one or two lectures, and of which any further condensation is impossible in a brief notice. Except to those who heard the lectures, and who desire to refresh their memories, the work is of little value, since the general reader is placed at the disadvantage of meeting references to experiments which he did not see, and to instruments of which pictures afford a very inadequate idea, while the student would require a comprehensive treatise on the matters synoptically presented.

#### BRIEF NOTICES.

*The Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament. A Study for the Present Crisis in the Church of England.* By the Rev. G. A. JACOB, D.D., late Head Master of Christ's Hospital. Second Edition. (London: Dalby, Isbister, and Co.) We have long been familiar with this most valuable work, originally published in 1871, and are glad to see it in a second edition. It is one of the best, most enlightened, and most thorough protests against the root principles of Ritualism, which have come from the pens of members of the Church of England. There is very little in it which Nonconformists of the "Independent" order will not readily accept. We are pleased, but not surprised, to find that it has been reprinted in the United States, very widely circulated there, and adopted as a textbook by the "Reformed Episcopal Church." Since the first edition was published, as the author reminds us, "the progress of Romish doctrines in the Church of England has been greater than ever. The confessional, with its degrading abominations—the assumption of sacerdotal powers, with their enslaving dominion—the worship of the Virgin Mary—and everything else which distinguishes Romish errors from Scriptural truth, are now avowed by English clergymen with unparalleled audacity and lawlessness. It is evidently no time for those who would not see this country either entangled again with the yoke of Romish bondage, or casting off with abhorrence an apostolic Church, to slumber on in fancied security. Inaction and delay will soon be followed by Too late! too late!" Dr. Jacob's discussions have the great advantage of being based on principles which we cannot say are undisputed, but which we hold are logically indisputable.

The opinion that we are bound dutifully to submit to the authority, and ought to be guided by the practice

and example, of the Church as it was in the first three, four, or any other centuries, however prevalent and plausible, is delusive and ensnaring. The church of the apostolic period is the only church in which there is found an authority justly claiming the acknowledgment of Christian bodies in other times. And such authority is found in this church—not because it was possessed of a truer catholicity or a purer constitution, or a more primitive antiquity, than belong to succeeding ages; for neither antiquity, nor purity of form, nor catholicity, confers any right to govern or command; but because it was under the immediate rule and guidance of the apostles; and it is their infallible judgment alone, as exhibited in this church, which has a legitimate claim to our submission. Of the church of no other period can the same be said, because the apostles had no successors in their office. They stand alone. They stand alone as the divinely inspired teachers, legislators, and rulers in Christ's Church and Kingdom. They stand alone as men appointed by Christ Himself, and not by man; whereas all Christian ministers since their time, of whatsoever order or degree, have been fallible men, and have been appointed and commissioned by man, by the authority of the particular church in which they were to minister. (Pp. 25, 26.)

Those, whether in the Church of England or out of it, who would successfully combat the claims of Apostolic Succession, and the Sacerdotalism now so rampant, must fall back on these principles. We commend Dr. Jacob's work as a most valuable auxiliary to all who are engaged in this great battle of our times.

*The Cambridge Bible for Schools. St. Matthew.* Edited by A. CARR, M.A. *The Book of Joshua.* Edited by G. F. MACLEAR, D.D. *The General Epistle of St. James.* Edited by E. H. PLUMPTRE, D.D. (Cambridge University Press). These volumes are constructed upon the same plan, and exhibit the same features as that on "St. Mark's Gospel," of which we gave a full account on its issue. The introductions and notes are scholarly, and generally such as young readers need and can appreciate. But this is not always the case. The maps in both Joshua and Matthew are very good, and all matters of editing are faultless; but there is a tendency to say too much, either where but little is known or where the text might be left to make its own impression. An instance of the first case occurs in the introduction to the Gospel. The few facts known of Levi or Matthew, on the assumption that the two were identical, are pieced out with conjectures and inferences which at last read as authentic history. This method, too frequently resorted to by Biblical critics, is misleading to young readers, and answers no good purpose. So again with the division of the Gospel. It is formally arranged under headings as though it were a scientific treatise, instead of being what it is—a collection of anecdotes. Mr. Carr regards it as a thoroughly logical argument on "The King." A chapter on the external history of Our Lord's Life should be specially mentioned and commended. There are some other matters in the introduction to the "Book of Joshua" to which we take exception, but we refrain from finding fault with editors who have done their work so well, and who conscientiously regard their texts as capable of the treatment they have given them. Professor Plumptre's notes on "The Epistle of St. James" are models of terse, exact, and elegant renderings of the original, which is too often obscured in the authorised version. Here is one example on i. 24:—"The Greek gives a subtle variation in the tenses. *For he beheld himself* (the momentary act), *and hath gone away* (the completed departure continuing in the present), *and forgat* (the oblivion coming and being completed in a moment)."

*Purchase in the Church.* By "PROMOTION BY MERIT." (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and Ireland and Co., Manchester.) It is due to the author of the remarkable letters on Church Patronage which have appeared at intervals in the *Manchester Examiner and Times* during the last few years, to quote his own preface to this collection of them:—

The following letters have appeared at irregular intervals during the last few years in the *Manchester Examiner and Times*, and are now reproduced in a more permanent form at the request of many friends. The first four letters were reprinted in a pamphlet, and went through two editions in 1873, but, as they have been long out of print, it has been thought desirable to include them in this collection. A 'companying them will be found, in tabular form, the name of each seller mentioned in those letters, the name of each incumbent, the annual value, and the price quoted for each living. During the last half-dozen years various attempts have been made to deal with this gigantic question of "purchase in the Church," but they have all failed, entirely through the opposition of Churchmen. In the blue book containing the evidence given before a committee of the House of Lords, it is stated that it would take 17½ millions of money to buy up the saleable part of the Church of England at its present market value, and it is for Churchmen to say whence this enormous sum must come. Meanwhile, the present Government has officially declared through the Home Secretary, Mr. Cross, that the buying or selling of Next Presentations is bribery, and bribery, too, of a grosser kind than that for a seat in Parliament—and, judging from the best evidence that can be produced, about one-third of the pulpits of the Church of England are filled by bribery. The question comes to be, How much longer is such bribery to be tolerated in one of our National Institu-

tions? Patronage has been abolished by one process in the Irish Church, and by another process in the Scottish Established Church, and it will soon be the duty of the electors of the United Kingdom to say, through the ballot box, which process will be the better for the Episcopal Church of England and for the people of England.

These are preliminary words to nearly forty communications relating to Purchase in the Church, which contain an amount of information, especially recent, which has never before been collected together. But our readers know the character of these letters from our own frequent quotations from them as they appeared. We should hope that this work will be widely circulated, and that its contents will be mastered, not only by every speaker on the Liberation platform, but by every Liberal candidate at a Parliamentary election.

*Thorough: Being an Attempt to show the Value of Thoroughness in Several Departments of Christian Life and Practice.* By the Rev. Sir EMILIE BAYLEY, Bart., B.D. (Hatchards.) There is a tone about this work which will please many readers—that is to say, such readers at least who have some Christian manliness in them. One is glad to find, in the first place, a man who does not pule over the errors of the age, and who really thinks that true religion has been, and still is, making real progress in this country. Indeed, the writer thinks that these are days of "progressive and aggressive light," and why not, we may add, of Christian light as well as any other? This is the spirit in which to meet both error and sin, as well as any new statement that may challenge investigation and assent. There will be found, in this work, very open, devout, and earnest thought brought to bear upon nearly all the aspects of Christian life. The doctrine is evangelical. One quotation will serve to illustrate its spirit:—

It may be difficult, nor is it necessary for us at all events, to justify the separation from our Church of various bodies of Christians holding substantially the same truths with ourselves. But we must not assume that all the blame of separation, or even the greater part of it, rests with them. The Act of Uniformity in Charles the Second's reign was the fruitful source of division: but that was the work of the Church; while the exclusive pretensions, the ill-disguised scorn, the harsh language, the petty tyranny of subsequent generations of Churchmen, have widened existing breaches, and made the prospect of reunion more and more remote. Where there is much to be said on both sides, is it not wise to shun controversy; and, instead of indulging in mutual recriminations, to unite together in confessing common sins, and seeking to serve and glorify a common Saviour?

*The Battle of Unbelief.* By the Rev. GAVIN CARLYLE, M.A., Editor of "The Collected Writings of Edward Irving." (London: Hodder and Stoughton.) The subjects discussed by Mr. Carlyle are:—I. Scientific materialism and religious scepticism. II. The Bible—modern criticism. III. The God of the Old Testament and the Christ of the New. IV. Prophecy truly predictive—importance of its testimony. V. Prophecies of the Jews and of Palestine. VI. The soul immortal in its essence—the future state. VII. Darwinianism and man. VIII. Satan and his angels. IX. Sin and atonement. X. The present period a crisis in the world's history. These subjects, the author admits, may be thought too large and varied to be treated of in the compass of one small volume. But, on the other hand, he pleads, there is a manifest advantage in viewing connectedly a variety of opinions which we meet continually in the Press and in conversation, and which appear much more formidable when regarded separately than when seen in their relation to each other, and to those systems of philosophy, or tendencies towards them, from which they derive their strength and popularity. Admitting this plea to the full, we are persuaded that the subjects which we have indicated cannot be discussed "connectedly" and "in their relation to each other," with any degree of success, within the limits of such essays as we have here. Mr. Carlyle says very much that is true and good, and that may be useful to some classes of readers. But those who have taken the "unbelieving" side in the "battle" are not likely to be smitten or conquered by his arguments. Admitting, as we do, for the most part, their truth, we cannot say that we find in them the force, the cogency, the compact and burning logic by which enemies or doubters are likely to be "shut up to the faith."

*The Levitical Priests. A Contribution to the Criticism of the Pentateuch.* By SAMUEL IVES CURTISS. (T. and T. Clark.) Of the learning and research contained in this volume no one can entertain a doubt. The author says:—"It is claimed that Great Britain and the United States are far behind Germany in Biblical criticism. While granting this, I trust that I may be pardoned for saying that which I have good evidence for believing in regard to England, and which I know in

regard to America, that the Christian life in these countries, as far as human eyes can judge, is greatly in advance of that of Germany—a life which, with all its Christian activities and duties, can be more directly attributed to the reverence which men hold for the Scriptures than to any other cause." It will be judged from this extract that Mr. Curtiss's work is of what may be termed a conservative tendency. Its main purpose is to establish the early origin of the Pentateuch in opposition to the Ezra theory, and it does this in a peculiar manner. Professor Delitzsch, who has written a highly commendatory preface, himself describes the purpose:

1. That the history of the people of Israel, as it lies before us in the historical books, presupposes a distinction in rank between the priests and the Levites which reaches back to the time of Moses, and existed throughout all the period of Israelitish history. 2. That the post-exilic books are in no way favourable to the opinion that the priestly hierarchy is a product of the time of Ezra. 3. That Deuteronomy, when it treats of religious privileges, does indeed assign them to the tribe of Levi, but yet so that these privileges—without contradicting the older legislation, which Deuteronomy recapitulates in an abridged form, and accommodates to changed circumstances—may be relatively distributed to the sons of Aaron and the Levites.

This work will help the modern student, especially those who have been reading Kuennen.

*Stars of the Reformation. Being Short Sketches of Eminent Reformers, &c.* By J. MILTON SMITH (S. W. Partridge and Co.) The author of this work has a faculty of seizing not only the most prominent traits of a character, but those which are influential yet not prominent. He writes with a light hand, clearness, and sometimes with force, and although his work is small and not pretentious, we are surprised to find how much there is in it. It is possible, indeed, to get a very fair view of the whole of the Reformation struggle from these pages. The sketches embrace the history of the English Reformation from Wickliffe downwards, the leading incidents of the Bohemian, German, Swiss, French, and Scotch Reformations, &c. The book should do well as a present, although we cannot say much for the style of the engravings; one or two of the portraits have, indeed, almost a mediæval look.

#### THE EUROPEAN RECOGNITION OF "PERFECT" RELIGIOUS EQUALITY.

The Treaty of Berlin which has just been concluded between the European Powers, contains some remarkable clauses securing perfect religious equality to all the peoples dealt with in the Treaty. The Marquis of Salisbury, in sending a copy of the Treaty from Berlin on July 13th to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, directed special attention to this matter, saying:—"Provisions, having for their object to insure entire equality of all religions before the law, have been applied to all the territories affected by the Treaty."

The following are the provisions referred to:

"Art. 5. The following points shall form the basis of the public law of Bulgaria:—A difference of religious beliefs or confessions shall not exclude or incapacitate any person from the enjoyment of civil and political rights, admission to public appointments, functions, or honours, or from the exercise of the various professions and employments in any district whatsoever. Liberty, and the public exercise of all religions, shall be assured to all persons belonging to Bulgaria, as well as to strangers, and no obstacle shall be interposed either to the hierarchical organisation of the different communions, or to their connection with their spiritual heads."

"Art. 27. The High Contracting Parties are agreed on the following conditions:—In Montenegro the distinction of religious beliefs and confessions shall not be objected to any person as a reason for exclusion or incapacity as regards the enjoyment of civil and political rights, the admission to public employments, functions, and honours, or the exercise of the various professions and industries in any locality whatsoever. The freedom and the outward practice of all forms of worship shall be secured to the natives of Montenegro, as well as to foreigners, and no hindrance shall be given either to the hierarchical organisation of different communions or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs."

"Art. 35. In Servia the distinction of religious creeds and confessions shall not be raised against anyone as a motive of exclusion or of incapacity in everything that concerns the enjoyment of civil and political rights, admission to public employments, functions, and honours, or the exercise of the various professions and industries, in any locality whatsoever. The freedom and the open observance of all forms of worship shall be assured to all persons of Servian origin, as well as to foreigners, and no obstacle shall be opposed either to the hierarchical organisation of the different communions or to their relations with their spiritual superiors."

"Art. 44. In Roumania the difference of religious creeds and confessions shall not be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil and political rights, admission to public employments, functions, and honours, or the exercise of various

professions and industries in any locality whatsoever. The freedom and outward exercise of all forms of worship will be assured to all persons belonging to the Roumanian State, as well as to foreigners, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchical organisation of the different communions, or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs. The nationals of all the Powers, traders, or others, shall be treated in Roumania, without distinction of creed, on a footing of perfect equality.

"Art. 62. The Sublime Porte having expressed the wish to maintain the principle of religious liberty, and give it the widest scope, the contracting parties take note of this spontaneous declaration. In no part of the Ottoman Empire shall difference of religion be alleged against an individual as a ground for exclusion or incapacity as regards the discharge of civil and political rights, admission to the public service, functions, and honours, or the exercise of the different professions and industries. All persons shall be admitted, without distinction of religion, to give evidence before the tribunals. Liberty and the outward exercise of all forms of worship are assured to all, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchical organisation of the various communions or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs. Ecclesiastics, pilgrims, and monks of all nationalities travelling in Turkey in Europe, or in Turkey in Asia, shall enjoy the same rights, advantages, and privileges. The right of official protection by the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of the Powers in Turkey is recognised both as regards the above-mentioned persons, and their religious, charitable, and other establishments in Holy Places and elsewhere."

In quoting these clauses the *Liberator* says:—"Here we find one of the oldest Tories in England, Her Majesty's Prime Minister, and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India—formerly Lord Robert Cecil—insisting upon "religious equality" for every person who has lately been, or is now, a subject of the Turkish Empire. As we read the clauses one by one, our astonishment increases. "These are the men," we say to ourselves, "who have resisted every movement in the direction of religious equality in England, and who resist all similar movements now."

#### THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONFERENCE.

The last sitting of the Lambeth Conference was held on Friday. Their lordships were occupied with the consideration and final revision of the reports, which will be published with a preface. The report on infidelity was very strong, but it will not appear with those published, their lordships not being able to agree upon it. The chief debate was on a report which dealt with confession and ritual subjects not in the programme. The report of this committee as regards confession practically adopted the statement put forth three years ago by the Upper House of Convocation of Canterbury, while on ritual it objected to alterations against the expressed wish of the diocesan. In that debate the Primate gave utterance to the same views which he had expressed in the House of Lords. The Bishop of Peterborough vigorously supported the proposed report. Habitual confession was warmly defended by the Bishop of Bombay, who voted against the adoption of the report, but the Bishop of Colombo, though he gave utterance to similar views, said he should not put himself against the general sense of that Synod. The proposed preface to the reports was read and approved, and the Conference closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the Archbishop as chairman. The bishops then sang together the "Gloria in Excelsis," the Archbishop pronounced the benediction, and the assembly dispersed.

On Saturday morning there was a service, consisting chiefly of the Office in the Prayer-book for the administration of the Holy Communion, at St. Paul's Cathedral, being the closing ceremony connected with the proceedings of the Lambeth Conference. There was a large congregation under the dome, four long rows of seats having been reserved for the bishops, the great majority of whom were present, and a few other privileged persons having the advantage of special places. Among these last were Lord Hatherley, Lord Houghton, Archdeacon Emery, and a considerable number of the clergy of the metropolis. A procession was formed by the bishops, who were attired in their episcopal robes, and the Cathedral clergy at the west entrance, and as it proceeded up the nave, about five minutes after eleven, those who formed it united with the congregation in singing the well-known hymn beginning "The Church's one foundation." As an ecclesiastical spectacle the scene was one of considerable, and indeed unique, interest, such a gathering of prelates never having been witnessed in an English cathedral before, comprising as it did prelatial representatives of nearly all parts of the world, one of them being the coloured Bishop of Hayti, who happened to occupy a rather prominent position. The service opened with the singing by the choir of the "Te Deum." This was followed by the reading of the collect, epistle, and gospel for last Sunday, the fifth Sunday after Trinity. The chief officiating part in the service was filled by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was assisted by the Bishops of London and Winchester. During the repetition of the Creed most of the bishops necessarily turned towards the east, having been seated with their faces towards the altar. A few had been obliged to sit on chairs ranged to the north. These all stood in the eastward position with the exception of the Bishop of Sydney, who looked southwards.

The Bishop of PENNSYLVANIA preached the sermon, with a voice which must have been audible to most at least of the congregation, and which was free from American peculiarities of accent and intonation. His text was the 32nd verse of the 12th chapter of the Gospel of St. John, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto Me."

At the conclusion of the sermon the bishops, about eighty being present, all partook of the Lord's Supper, the administration of which by the Primate, assisted by the Bishops of London and Winchester, occupied nearly an hour and a-half. A large part of the congregation remained until the close of the ceremony; after which the prelates marched in procession from the space in front of the altar, through the choir, and thence through the southern aisle to the apse at the back of the altar, where the Archbishop delivered a brief valedictory address, in which he expressed gratitude for the spirit manifested during the proceedings of the Conference, and an earnest hope that they would all be strengthened by mutual counsel, and in the name of the bishops of England offered heartfelt thanks to their foreign and colonial brethren, and bade them in God's name "farewell."

The prelates and the congregation then dispersed, the whole service having occupied about three hours.

The reports adopted by the Lambeth Conference will be published in the course of this week. Some have already appeared. They are preceded by an introduction, addressed "To the faithful in Christ Jesus," from archbishops, bishops metropolitan, and other bishops of the Holy Catholic Church, in full communion with the Church of England, one hundred in number, all exercising superintendence over dioceses, or lawfully commissioned to exercise episcopal functions therein assembled, many of us from the most distant parts of the earth, at Lambeth Palace, in the year of our Lord, 1878, under the presidency of the Most Reverend Archibald Campbell, by Divine Providence Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England." The introduction further states that the conclusions arrived at were come to "after receiving, in the private chapel of the said palace, the blessed Sacrament of the Lord's body and blood, and after having united in prayer for the guidance of the Holy Spirit." The first report deals with the best mode of maintaining union among the various Churches of the Anglican Communion. The committee on this subject say that the assembling of a true General Council, to which the Church of England has always declared her readiness to resort, is, in the present condition of Christendom, unhappily but obviously impossible. They think, too, that the difficulties attending the assembling of a Synod of all the Anglican Churches, though different in character and less serious in nature, are nevertheless too great to allow of their recommending it for present adoption. But such conferences as that of 1867 and the one just closed, "called together from time to time by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the request of, or in consultation with, the bishops of our communion, might with advantage be invested in future with somewhat larger liberty as to the initiation and selection of subjects for discussion. For example, a committee might be constituted such as should represent, more or less completely, the several churches of the Anglican Communion; and to this committee it might be entrusted to draw up, after receiving communications from the bishops, a scheme of subjects to be discussed." Although there is no hope of a General Council, the reunion of Christendom is to be kept in view; and it is suggested that a day of intercession for that object should be set apart, and that such day shall be the Tuesday before Ascension Day, being a Rogation day. Here are the deliverances of the Conference on ritual and confession:—

Considering unhappy disputes on questions of ritual, whereby divers congregations in the Church of England and elsewhere have been seriously disquieted, your committee desire to affirm the principle that no alteration from long-accustomed ritual should be made contrary to the admonition of the bishop of the diocese.

Further, having in view certain novel practices and teachings on the subject of confession, your committee desire to affirm that in the matter of confession the Churches of the Anglican Communion hold fast those principles which are set forth in the Holy Scriptures, which were professed by the Primitive Church, and which were reaffirmed at the English Reformation, and it is their deliberate opinion that no minister of the Church is authorised to require from those who may resort to him to open their grief a particular or detailed enumeration of all their sins; or to require private confession previous to receiving the Holy Communion; or to enjoin or even encourage the practice of habitual confession to a priest; or to teach that such practice of habitual confession, or the being subject to what has been termed the direction of a priest, is a condition of attaining to the highest spiritual life. At the same time your committee are not to be understood as desiring to limit in any way the provision made in the Book of Common Prayer for the relief of troubled consciences.

#### AN ANTI-DISESTABLISHMENT MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND.

The *Scotsman* says that a new stage in the disestablishment controversy in Scotland is marked by the launching of the "Scottish Association for the Maintenance of the National Religion," whose programme that journal has printed. The association is to have its headquarters in Edinburgh, with local branches organised by secretaries and committees throughout the country. With the view of

rendering the association as powerful as numbers will make it, two important conditions of membership have been determined on. In the first place, it is arranged that "no payment shall be required as a condition of becoming a member of the association." Secondly, the association have arranged to take in "Christians of every shade of political and religious opinion." The diversity of religious opinion which the association is prepared to tolerate in its membership finds (the *Scotsman* observes) a remarkable illustration in the very first couple of names that meet the eye in the list of the large "interim committee" who are strenuously engaged in floating the association. The "Right Rev. John Tulloch, D.D., Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, moderator of the General Assembly," and the "Very Rev. William Robinson, Pirie, D.D., Principal of the University of Aberdeen," are "Christians" whose "shades of religious opinion" are so very divergent that good judges in such matters have doubted whether such differences do not amount in practice to different religions. As regards the contrasted "shades of political opinion" that are likely to be found within its membership, matters seem in the meantime not quite so promising. Of about sixty members of the "Interim Committee," only some seven or eight are Liberals. All the rest are Tories of the deepest and darkest dye.

The Edinburgh correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"Dr. Charteris, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, has publicly advocated the view that it is the duty of Churchmen to prefer the interests of the Church to the interests of the Conservative party. The position thus abstractedly defined will be better understood by reference to a concrete example. Sir Robert Anstruther, who has intimated his intention to retire from the representation of Fifeshire, has been talked of as a possible candidate for the St. Andrews Burghs. Sir Robert, while a sound Liberal, is also a staunch Churchman, and has declared himself decidedly as an opponent of disestablishment. The contention of Professor Charteris is that it is the duty of Conservatives in the St. Andrews Burghs to support Sir Robert Anstruther as a champion of the Church, in spite of the fact that on all the great questions of party policy they are utterly at variance with him. Sir Robert, it is safe to say, has no intention of standing for the St. Andrews Burghs; but that fact need not disturb, as it has not disturbed, the course of the argument on the point of principle. Professor Charteris's advice has been rejected with scorn by the political Conservatives on the quite intelligible ground that his policy would be suicidal to the party, while it is more than doubtful whether it would strengthen the cause of the Church. If, in any constituency, the sole choice lay between a Church Liberal like Sir Robert Anstruther and a Disestablishing Radical it would be the duty of the Conservatives, as a matter of course, to support the former at all hazards. But that is not the case supposed. Professor Charteris's contention has no meaning if it does not imply that the St. Andrew's Conservatives ought not incontinently to adopt Sir Robert Anstruther as their candidate, on the ground that he is a leal Churchman in the face of his general and emphatic Liberalism. What gives importance to the movement with which Dr. Charteris has identified himself is the fact that he has been for a year or two the recognised leader of the Evangelical or Narrow Church Party in the General Assembly; the leader of the Opposition or Broad Church Party being Dr. Story, of Roseneath. There is no reason to believe that Dr. Charteris has, in this case, been acting in concert with his party; but the circumstances of the case are significant as indicating that, if Liberals are divided on the question of attacking the Established Church, Conservatives are quite as much divided on the question of how the Church should be defended."

**STATUE TO ROBERT RAIKES.**—Amongst the communications read at Friday's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was a letter signed by Sir Charles Reed and others on behalf of the Sunday School Union, requesting the Board to appropriate a site on the Victoria Embankment for the purpose of erecting thereon a statue to the memory of Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday-schools. It was referred to a Committee.

#### SUMMER WORK OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

**REV. J. BROWNE, B.A., IN NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.**

During last week Mr. Browne delivered addresses in the open-air on disestablishment to considerable audiences in the following places:—

**WARKWORTH, JULY 22.**—This was a first visit to the village where Church influences and prejudices linger in their strength under the shadow of the ancient castle of the Percys. The meeting at the market cross included a large number, and was presided over by the Rev. H. Joplin, who spoke at some length and with much force. Mr. Browne's address was well received and acknowledged, and Mr. Thompson brought the meeting to a close.

**AMBLE, 23RD.**—In the main street a large meeting again listened to Mr. Browne, and was presided over by the Rev. H. Joplin, who also addressed the audience with great earnestness.

**ANNITSFORD, DUDLEY COLLIERY, 24TH.**—Here the church curate had anticipated the hour of meeting, and was addressing a crowd in the neighbourhood of the field where the Liberation Society's meeting was announced to be held, and which had

been lent for the purpose by Mr. Thomas Gascoigne, who presided. Mr. Browne's address was nearly concluded, when the greater portion of the curate's audience joined the Liberation meeting, but, notwithstanding all their questionings, a resolution in favour of disestablishment moved by the village surgeon, and seconded by Mr. J. Pearce was at once adopted.

**HALTWHISTLE, 25TH.**—In a field lent voluntarily for the purpose of the meeting, a large platform had been erected by the willing efforts of the villagers, and here Mr. Browne addressed a large audience under the chairmanship of Mr. H. B. S. Thompson. The principles of religious freedom and equality, and of disestablishment of the Parliamentary Church, were heartily approved in a resolution moved by residents, and adopted by the meeting, with only one dissentient.

**SCOTLAND GATE, 26TH.**—In this mining village a good meeting was held and presided over by Mr. Robert Elliott, so well known in the district, who spoke with great clearness and much fervour on the justice of the proposal to free the people of this country from the control of any dominant sect. Mr. Browne's address was cordially received, and after short speeches from Mr. H. B. S. Thompson, Mr. Lawther, and others, a resolution in favour of disestablishment and thanking the society was unanimously carried.

**BLYTH, 27TH.**—In the open market place on Saturday night, a large meeting of miners and villagers was held, and from the flower-decked platform of an auctioneer florist, offered by the proprietor at the moment, Mr. Browne delivered a lecture to an audience of a thousand men. Mr. H. B. S. Thompson presided, and also addressed the meeting.

#### MR. FISHER IN LEICESTERSHIRE.

During the past week Mr. Fisher has addressed a series of excellent meetings in Leicestershire.

**KIBWORTH.**—On Monday evening the meeting was held in the centre of the village, and was attended by a large number of men who took a deep interest in the proceedings. Mr. J. Loveday presided. Mr. Fisher addressed the audience for upwards of an hour on the Church property question, and his remarks elicited very hearty approval. The "other side" contented themselves with a plentiful distribution of literature. Unanimous votes of thanks concluded a meeting which was exceptionally quiet for Kibworth.

**COALVILLE.**—An open-air meeting was held here on Tuesday evening. The recollection of former controversies between Mr. Gordon and Church Defence lecturers brought together a very large audience. Mr. Fisher had it all his own way; his remarks, which were on the injury sustained by the Church as a result of State connection, meeting with general approval. The Rev. C. Waddon, of Bardou Park, presided, and he and the lecturer were warmly thanked for their services.

**HUDDLESFORD.**—A thunderstorm interfered with the proposed open-air meeting here on Wednesday night. A schoolroom, however, was obtained, and in spite of the rain there was an excellent attendance. Mr. J. Smith was elected chairman, and he spoke in the highest terms of the work done in that locality by the late Mr. Gordon. Mr. Fisher spoke at length on the advantages that might be expected to result from disestablishment. The Revs. —Salisbury, M.A., and E. Hipwood, and Mr. Green followed, and then hearty votes brought a very satisfactory meeting to a close.

**WHITWICK.**—Mr. Fisher lectured here on Thursday night in the Baptist Schoolroom. Mr. J. H. Stephen, an influential local Wesleyan, presided, and spoke warmly in favour of religious equality. The lecturer's subject was "Reasons for Disestablishment," and these he found in Scripture, in the principles of justice, and in expediency. His remarks were fully approved by the meeting. Several friends addressed the meeting, and hearty votes of thanks were passed.

**BUABAGE.**—Mr. Fisher lectured on Friday evening in the middle of this populous village, his subject being "Ritualism, What it is, and How to Deal with it." Mr. Spencer Rice presided. An audience of several hundreds gathered together and listened to the lecturer with the deepest interest throughout. There was an element of opposition in the meeting, just sufficient to give zest to the proceedings. When Mr. Fisher left to catch his train he was very loudly cheered.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. Lummis last week held open-air meeting, all of a very satisfactory description.

The first, on Monday evening, was held at WIMBLINGTON, presided over by a veteran in the cause, Mr. M. Taylor, of Wisbech. The audience was made up of all classes, and nothing but approval was expressed.

On Tuesday siege was laid to DODDINGTON, until recently the richest living in England. There was again a large assembly, and perfect unanimity. Strange that such a place should contribute one of the best of the outdoor gatherings.

Wednesday and Thursday being unfavourable as to weather, nothing was done, but on Friday a postponed meeting was held at BENWICK, the agricultural labourer being very conspicuous here. There was a great demand for tracts, &c., at all these meetings.

#### MR. KEARLEY'S MEETINGS.

**WOODSTOCK.**—Mr. Kearley gave an address in the Baptist Chapel here on Monday, July 22, Mr.

Banbury in the chair. The meeting was to have been held in the open-air, but rain came on at the time. The attendance was small, but the friends present were greatly interested, and, on the motion of the Rev. W. Pontifex, cordial thanks were given to Mr. Kearley.

**CHARLBURY.**—On Tuesday, the 23rd, Mr. Kearley addressed an audience of 500 people on the Pleasure Ground here, Mr. J. M. Albright presiding. A band of Church defenders and two or three half-tipsy men interrupted the proceedings at intervals, but for the most part Mr. Kearley had an earnest and attentive hearing throughout a lengthened address. Mr. Reed, of the Church Defence Institution, then spoke, and provoked the indignation of the bulk of the meeting by his flippancy and personalities. He announced that he would reply to Mr. Kearley on the following evening in the Grammar School. Mr. Kearley immediately engaged to remain and hear Mr. Reed and reply to him afterwards, and the meeting broke up in great excitement, with cheers for "Disestablishment" and for the "Church," and the singing, by both sides, of the national anthem.

On the Wednesday Mr. Reed and his friends wanted to limit the admission in the evening to ticket-holders; but as this would have been a breach of faith with the public it was resisted, and the meeting was consequently open. At night the Grammar School was crowded, and the Rev. T. C. Burke, a neighbouring clergyman, presided. But Mr. Reed made no attempt to reply, as he had promised, to the lecture of the night before, but gave an entirely independent address, and was well heard, until towards the close, when he called forth a great deal of angry remonstrance. Mr. Kearley followed, amidst much interruption from the Church side and cheering from the great bulk of the audience, when at length the chairman pronounced the meeting dissolved, and both Mr. Reed and his friends hastily left the room by a door at the back of the platform. The retreat of the Church defenders was greeted with loud cheers by the bulk of the meeting, when the gas was put out. Outside the cheering was renewed when Mr. Kearley and Mr. Albright moved away.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL MISCELLANY.

**THE JOHN BULL.**—The *John Bull* says that the Rev. Arthur Tooth has now reached home, and that one of his first acts will be to resign the vicarage of St. James's, Hatcham.

**LAY PREACHING.**—The General Assembly of the American Presbyterian Church (South) have adopted a report strongly condemning lay preaching as contrary to the Word of God, against the peace and harmony of the Church, and contrary to the Church government.

**STATUE OF DR. CHALMERS.**—A bronze statue to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers, the eminent leader of the Free Church of Scotland, was unveiled in Edinburgh on Saturday, in the presence of a large assemblage. The statue, which is 12ft. in height, is the work of Sir John Steell, R.S.A., and represents the reverend doctor in the dress of a Moderator of the General Assembly, with an open Bible in his hand, as if giving an exposition. The pedestal is of Peterhead granite, and about 15ft. high.

**CLERICAL INTOLERANCE IN CARMARTHENSHIRE.**—The *Carmarthen Express* says:—"The following instance of clerical intolerance has just come to our knowledge:—The farm of B, in the parish of A, not a hundred miles from Carmarthen, recently became vacant, and the owner, an old lady, residing in the Vale of T., had promised to let it to a highly respectable and worthy man. But the son of the lady, who is the rector, vicar, or curate of N., hearing of his mother's intention, and that the proposed new tenant was a Nonconformist, hurried to her residence with all possible despatch and used his utmost efforts to induce her to withdraw from the engagement. The result was that the Nonconformist was rejected, and the farm was let to a Churchman.

**THE REVISION OF THE AUTHORISED VERSION.**—The London correspondent of the *East Anglian Daily Times* writes:—"There is yet some three years' more work before the Old Testament Company, but the work of revising the New Testament is approaching completion. Next year, probably, the work will be presented to Convocation. Already it is nearly all printed, the two Universities having given £20,000 for the privilege of printing it, of which they pay £2,000 yearly. The case of Mr. Troutbeck, the secretary, deserves recognition, scarcely less than that of Bishop Ellicott, the chairman, who, presiding for six hours daily for four days every three weeks, is said never to have once lost his temper or failed to carry his colleagues with him.

**EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A CHURCH.**—The *Liverpool Daily Albion* is informed that on a recent Sunday in St. John's Church, Birkenhead, during the Communion service, a young man approached the Communion rails, and when within about six feet of them bowed himself almost to the ground in the act of adoration, and then came forward and knelt at the rails. The vicar, the Rev. W. R. Jooley, thereupon asked the young man if the act was intended as one of adoration, for if so he should be obliged to ask him to withdraw, as he could not administer otherwise than in accordance with the rites of the Church of England. The stranger made no reply, but remained on his knees sustaining a defiant attitude. Upon an official again persuading him to withdraw, he rose, stepped back, and again adored, and withdrew, accompanied by two ladies

(strangers), who also adored, and withdrew without communicating.

**OPENING THE GROSVENOR GALLERY ON SUNDAY.**—The question of the legality of opening Grosvenor Gallery on Sunday afternoons has been considered by Dr. George J. Wild, the Sunday Society's standing counsel, who has given an opinion on the case, in which he states that in his judgment the penal clauses of the Licensing Acts only extend to drinking or selling of drink, and that the proprietor of the Grosvenor Gallery would incur no penalty under those Acts if the provisions against selling or exposing for sale, or allowing liquors previously purchased to be drunk on the premises, were carefully complied with, and the gallery was merely opened gratuitously to allow persons to view the works of art.—The Royal Academy have declined to accede to the memorial of the Sunday Society to throw open the Academy on one or two Sunday afternoons during the present season. It is stated that the constitution and laws of the Royal Academy do not permit the opening of the exhibition on Sundays.

**SUNDAY RAILWAY EXCURSIONS.**—At the ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway Company, held on Wednesday, Mr. W. Shepherd Allen, M.P., introduced the question of Sunday excursions, and moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Charles Bousfield:—"That, having regard to the many evils which attend the system of Sunday excursions, and recognising the right of our *employees*, of all grades, to the rest of the Lord's Day, this meeting of proprietors makes it an earnest request to the directors that they will cease to run Sunday excursions themselves, and that they will decline to supply special Sunday trains to the National Sunday League, or any other persons or bodies applying for them; and they will cease to offer inducements to travel on the Lord's Day by charging lower fares on that day than those charged on other days of the week." The resolution on being put to the meeting was lost by a large majority.

**THE NEW LAW UPON ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN HOLLAND** was passed last week by the Chamber of Deputies, after a series of debates which lasted five weeks and which gave rise to several passages of arms between the Ultramontanes and the Liberals, the latter of whom eventually got the best of the fight. The object of the new law, as stated in the preamble, is "to give children instruction in subjects useful to them and suited to their age, to develop their faculties and prepare them for their duties as Christians and citizens." The new system is, however, to be strictly undenominational; for, in spite of the efforts made by the Ultramontanes, the law enacts that "teachers shall not do or allow to be done any act which is inconsistent with the respect due to the religious sentiments of those who profess other creeds" than the Roman Catholic one. There was a division upon this clause, which the Liberals carried by a majority of fifty-three to twenty-eight against the Ultramontanes. Another clause which gave rise to one or two heated debates was that by which the development of undenominational education is so far favoured that the State is to have the disposal of 30 per cent. of the amount allotted to each commune for public instruction. The Liberals were anxious to increase and the Ultramontanes to reduce this proportion, but amendments in both senses were rejected, and the clause was passed without alteration.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

## Religious and Denominational News.

### THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

This Conference was opened at Bradford on Tuesday with the usual devotional exercises. A letter was read from Dr. Williams, the secretary of the Conference, in which he expressed his inability to attend the Conference owing to domestic affliction. The Rev. Marmaduke Osborn, assistant secretary, was asked to supply his place. The votes for the presidency were:—The Revs. B. Gregory, 5; Ebenezer Jenkins, 8; Samuel Coley, 69; James Harrison Rigg, D.D., 361. The open Conference was commenced at six o'clock. The public were admitted, and the chapel was crowded. The President, Dr. Rigg, in a brief speech, referred to the foreign representatives on the Conference platform, and gave them a hearty welcome. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States was represented by Bishop Bowman and Dr. Haven. Both of them addressed the Conference, the former observing that the American Wesleyans had bishops without prelacy. The Irish representatives were then introduced to the Conference, and the Irish address was read. In speaking to it the Rev. Wallace Macmullen dwelt upon the union which had just taken place in Ireland between the two Wesleyan bodies. The French representatives, the Revs. M. Hocart and M. Gallienne, were introduced to the Conference. Pastor Le Lièvre addressed the Conference in French, and the Rev. M. Hocart interpreted. He spoke of the establishment of the French Republic as the establishment of complete religious liberty in France. What they wanted was probably a political conversion to snatch families from Ultramontanism.

The Conference proceeded on Thursday with the consideration of the obituaries of the ministers who have died during the year, and subsequently upon the question of character. During the proceedings the Rev. Peter C. Horton spoke on the Conference

platform in terms of eulogy and affection about his old friend the Rev. H. H. Chettle. Shortly after he had finished he fainted and fell upon the platform. He was taken to one of the vestries and medical aid was sent for. He revived for a while, but gradually sank, became unconscious for about three hours, and died of heart disease in the vestry at ten o'clock on Thursday night. Next day (Friday) there was a solemn religious service in connection with the sudden death of the Rev. P. C. Horton. In the course of the day it was announced that the Rev. Marmaduke Osborn is shortly to pay an official visit to the West Indian Islands.

On Saturday, after the reading of the journal, several announcements were made to the Conference. The Nonconformist ministers of Bradford are anxious to pay their respects to the Conference, and have asked if a deputation could be received. The application was accepted with pleasure by the Conference, and the deputation was received yesterday. A conversation took place on the necessary arrangements for an open session, to be addressed by the Rev. Dr. Smith, on the subject of his visit to Australasia; and it was decided that the address should be delivered on Wednesday. The Conference love-feast was held in the evening in Eastbrook Chapel, when more than 2,000 people were present. The chapel was crowded in every part, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. The people came from Manchester, York, Leeds, Halifax, &c. More than twenty related their religious experience, half the number being ministers, the other half laymen. The meeting was conducted by the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves. It commenced at six o'clock, closed a little before nine, and was one of the best and largest meetings ever held in connection with the Conference.

On Sunday there were special services in all the Wesleyan Chapels of Bradford. The report on chapel affairs shows that there has been great activity in this department.

On Monday a fraternal letter addressed to the Conference from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was read, setting forth the work in which they were engaged, and showing that work to be identical with the work of the Wesleyan Church in this country. The report of the examination of probationers, as read by the Rev. G. O. Bates, was received. Two hundred and twenty probationers were examined in April last, and the results of the examination, as a whole, were considered more satisfactory than those of the previous year.

The chapel business of Methodism has been conducted with great ability and care for many years under the direction of an influential committee holding its sittings in Manchester. The management of the chapel affairs is divided into two departments—building department and relief department. Under the building department there are two classes of cases—errections and enlargements sanctioned during the year, and errections completed which had been sanctioned in previous years. Under the head errections 123 chapels have been sanctioned, at an estimated cost of 174,311*l.*, also fourteen ministers' houses, to cost 12,708*l.*; fourteen schools, to cost 12,157*l.*; the alteration and enlargement of ninety old chapels, to cost 43,620*l.*; the modification in 133 cases of buildings previously reported, involving an additional outlay of 52,116*l.*; besides the erection of forty-two organs, to cost 11,120*l.*; making a total of 416 errections at an estimated cost of 306,027*l.* This outlay is provisionally provided as follows:—To be raised by voluntary contributions, 218,337*l.*; grants from connexional funds, 15,116*l.*; loans, free of interest, 13,160*l.*; from sale of old premises, 14,475*l.*; making a total of 262,088*l.*, and leaving a debt of 44,939*l.* to be paid off within a short limited period. Under the head errections completed during the year the following cases have been reported, viz.:—163 chapels, at a cost of 121,889*l.*; twenty-four ministers' houses, 23,992*l.*; eighteen schools, 14,131*l.*; 105 additions and enlargements, 69,268*l.*; and forty-eight organs, 14,194*l.*; making a total of 358 errections completed at a cost of 440,066*l.* Towards this outlay there has been actually raised by voluntary contributions 310,471*l.*, to which must be added grants from connexional funds and other sources, 32,886*l.* The average cost per sitting of the 163 chapels has been ascertained to be 5*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, and 57,898 additional sittings have been provided. In the relief department 45,245*l.* of debt has been discharged during the year by means of contributions and grants. The operation of the relief department has resulted in the discharge of 1,220,853*l.* of debt in twenty-four years since 1854.

The following statistics show the number of members in the different Wesleyan denominations, including those on trial:—Great Britain, 410,352; Ireland, 20,739; foreign missions, 91,733; French Conference, 1,982; Australian, 62,683; Canadian, 120,797; New Connexion, 28,363; Primitive Methodists, 181,018; United Methodist Free Church, 79,981; Wesleyan Reform Union, 7,655; Primitive Wesleyans, Ireland (now reunited to the Irish Conference), 6,940; Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, 116,016; total, 1,128,259.

The Bishop of Chichester has issued letters to the clergy of the diocese asking them on the earliest convenient Sunday to offer special thanksgivings in their churches for the restoration of peace.

The Rev. S. T. Williams, finding the work at London-road, Leicester, too great a strain upon his health, has resigned his church, after a happy and useful pastorate of nearly eight years. Though unanimously urged to reconsider his decision and

take a lengthened rest, he has felt it his duty to adhere to his intention to seek a less laborious charge.

**MR. SPURGEON AND HIS CONGREGATION.**—This being the twenty-fifth year of Mr. Spurgeon's ministry, some of the leading members of his congregation have started a movement for presenting him with a testimonial in celebration of the occasion. It is proposed to collect 5,000*l.* for the purpose. Mr. Spurgeon has expressed his desire that the whole amount realised should be devoted to Church purposes, and especially to the providing a permanent maintenance for the aged inmates of the almshouses in connection with the Metropolitan Tabernacle.

**ROMFORD.**—The first anniversary services in connection with the new Congregational Church, Romford, were held on Sunday, July 21, when sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Chadburn, of Poplar, and Rev. J. Brierley, B.A., of Leytonstone. The services were continued on Thursday, July 25, when, after a public tea, a public meeting presided over by A. F. Sergeant, Esq., of Snaresbrook, was held in the church. The pastor (Rev. F. Sweet) made a short statement in reference to the debt yet existing and to the gratifying increase in attendance and income since they had entered into their new sanctuary. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. A. M. Carter, B.A., S. Conway, B.A., J. Reeve (late of Stowmarket), J. Brierley, B.A., J. Davis (Baptist), and T. H. Brooklehurst and G. Terry, B.A. (Wesleyan). The collections amounted to 35*l.*

**MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.**—On Monday, at Leamington, a Missionary Conference was opened under the presidency of the Bishop of Worcester. There were also present the Bishops of Louisiana, North Carolina, and Wisconsin, Lord Leigh (the Lord Lieutenant of the county), the Archdeacon of Coventry, and a large number of the clergy. In opening the proceedings the Bishop of Worcester offered a cordial welcome to the American bishops, and eulogised the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He said that society was never doing a better work than at present. The Bishops of Louisiana and North Carolina spoke on the effect of Christian enterprise and the extension of civilisation, and urged that to Christianity and not to any other system were traceable such discoveries as those of Newton and others. The Bishops of Wisconsin and Colorado spoke of the hindrances to missionary work. Referring to the Anglo-Turkish Convention, the Bishop of Wisconsin said it would cast upon the Church of England a vast responsibility which would be faithfully fulfilled. The Greek Church with its earnestness and devotion would share that responsibility. Lord Leigh presided at the evening session.

**THE LATE REV. WILLIAM BRADEN.**—On Sunday morning last the Rev. J. Morley Wright, preaching at Bond-street Congregational Church, Leicester, on the death of the Rev. William Braden, quoted the following remarkably premonitory words which conclude the last sermon Mr. Braden committed to the press, and which appeared in the *Christian World Pulpit* on March 13th last. Speaking of the sovereignty of God in arranging our life and destiny (from the words, "Mine hour is not yet come"; "Father, the hour is come"), he said:—"If any should fear lest the final hour will come, and cut them off from achieving the work on which their heart is set—illness, sudden feebleness, even early death—let such be comforted. There is a grand truth in the familiar phrase, 'Man is immortal till his work is done.' If God sees fit to stay your hand, or to silence you in the dust, it is for you to accept His will, believing that your hour is come, since as long as you can work out His plans, He will sustain and keep you. Premature deaths can never happen to God's faithful servants, for as I once said over the grave of a young minister, so would I ever believe, 'that God knows when the harvest of a man's life is ripe, and when to gather it in.' So all such may turn a truthful face to the merciful Lord of our life and say, 'Father, the hour is come, glorify Thou me,' and thus pass away from work and suffering to a triumphant rest." At the Weigh House Chapel on Sunday services were conducted in commemoration of the death of the Rev. Wm. Braden. The preacher in the morning was the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., of Clapham. In the evening Mr. Hollowell, of Bedford Chapel, conducted the service, and paid a tribute to the character of Mr. Braden.

Dr. Schliemann is at Constantinople, and intends resuming his excavations in the Troad if he can obtain from the Porte fifty soldiers as a guard against robbers. A summary account of the German excavations at Olympia says that the number of marble objects found during the last three winters is 904; of bronzes, 3,734; of terracottas, 904; of inscriptions, 429; and of coins, 1,270. All the more important ruins have been photographed, and the third volume of the official account is about to appear. An exhibition of all the casts taken will shortly be opened at Berlin.

**AMERSHAM HALL SCHOOL, CAVERSHAM, NEAR READING.**—Mr. S. F. Harmer (of Norwich) is this year the successful candidate for the Gilchrist Scholarship of £50 per annum, for three years, tenable at University Hall, London. Mr. T. W. Allen has obtained the West Historical Scholarship at University College—the first award made. Five of the eight scholars sent up to the recent Matriculation Examination of the London University obtained honours.

## Correspondence.

## PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

No. V.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

SIR,—In my previous letters I have endeavoured to describe the prospects of the Liberal party at the next general election, judged under the light of past events and the probable tendencies of the popular mind in the different districts of England. In doing this I have briefly examined most of the county and borough constituencies. I do not pretend to possess absolute knowledge, or to predict with certainty the decisions of the electoral bodies in the future, but only to express my own impressions and convictions founded upon probable evidence which may, or may not, prove to be reliable. I did not aim at examining the genuine character of any member of Parliament who professes to be a Liberal, as a correspondent, "C. H. T." seems to imply. My aim has been to indicate the Liberal strength in the constituencies as a basis of hope that, if wisely directed, it will be exercised on the next occasion to ensure the triumph of the Liberal party. In this final letter I propose to sum up the general results and the practical lessons of my previous communications. If my remarks have any foundation in the present direction of political thought and action generally, the prospects of the Liberal party are hopeful, if the spirit of union and compact organisation be maintained—not otherwise. The Liberal party was defeated at the last general election mainly because it was thoroughly disunited. Union is more prevalent now than four years ago, but it is still imperfect and needs strengthening, and expressing in such organisation as will ensure the subordination of personal differences on non-essential questions and crotchetts. This is THE question which Liberals have to consider seriously and through the nation if they intend to aim at victory and practical legislation.

One way in which this union is to be exhibited is by avoiding the introduction into a constituency of more Liberal candidates than there are seats to be won; otherwise Liberals will be fighting with themselves, and will be beaten all round by their opponents, who, though a minority, are united, and therefore strong. At the last general election in England no less than sixteen seats were lost to the Liberal party through this one course of having two candidates for one seat. If these sixteen had been gained by the Liberals it would have made a difference of thirty-two votes in the House of Commons, and this alone would have reduced the Tory majority to about twenty. This is a clear indication of what has been lost by disunion, and what may be gained by thorough union in the future.

It would be undesirable, even if it were possible, to reduce the great Liberal party to one dead level of uniformity in opinion and action, such as we find to be the case amongst the Conservatives of the present day. This would be to rob it of its progressive character and that individual independence which is essential to progress. If, however, Liberals are to be a party organised for political action and victory, there must be union on fundamental principles and subordination of individual wishes and notions to the general good. If this be denied, then it follows that there can be no Liberal party and no Liberal legislation; for they will be defeated on every side. The success of the Liberals at the next general election will be dependent on the degree in which they will be able to subordinate individual opinions, and even what may be called crotchetts, to the one great cause of political progress. This leads me to some very delicate and tender questions which I cannot pass unnoticed, though I run the risk of offending some and calling forth opposition.

The first question that I will mention as liable to injure the cause of political progress is what is called the "Permissive Bill," supported by the United Kingdom Alliance. I ventured to touch this question in my first letter, and this excited a reply from Mr. Hayward, of Bristol. He wrote that I "spitefully" pointed to the last election at Southampton as having been lost to the Liberal cause through the Alliance. I beg to say that I had no spite whatever in the reference, and I am not aware that any such feeling was indicated in the expressions I employed. I would suggest that the friends of the United Kingdom Alliance would make more progress in this work if they would be less uncharitable, and indulged less in ascribing evil motives to those who may differ from them.

Mr. Hayward questions my assertion that "when the Alliance question is forced upon a Liberal candidate he is almost certain to be defeated," and refers to the last general election, when the Alliance members were increased, and also to the bye elections since at Manchester and other large towns. In reply, I venture to doubt whether the number of supporters of the Alliance has increased in the House of Commons for some years. I am quite certain that most, indeed nearly all, who now vote for the Permissive Bill in the House of Commons were elected on general principles, and not specially to support this one question. I am sure this was the case at Manchester. Mr. Jacob Bright was defeated at the general election, and one of the causes of this defeat was the repugnance of many Liberals to his crotchetts. He was elected subsequently, but not because he was an Alliance man, but on the general basis of progressive Liberal principles — all Liberals heartily uniting to ensure his success. Mr. Hayward speaks of conscience in this connection which cannot be laid aside even in political operations. I firmly hold that there is a conscience in man, and that it has a sphere of action in the practical affairs of mankind; but that sphere is the morally right, not the expedient. I think that many religious and philanthropic men in the present day endow their own crotchetts or opinions on matters of mere utility with the sacred authority of conscience, and quote this authority in support of measures of mere party organisation. I do not see what conscience, properly so-called, has to do with the question whether I should vote for a man who will support the Permissive Bill or some other measure intended to interfere with the drinking system. What I object to on this point mainly is, the making of the Permissive Bill a test question for all candidates. I should equally object to making the Liberation Society's principle a universal test, notwithstanding what Mr. Hayward has stated. If these two principles were thus enforced, one Liberal could not vote for John Bright, and another could not for Mr. Gladstone—the two first men of the age. In this way no Liberal party would be possible. Further, if the friends of the Alliance insist upon this one absolute test, those who differ from them would be led to adopt the opposite test, and in this case even Sir W. Lawson would not be elected for Carlisle; for I suppose it will be admitted that the majority who voted for him were not Alliance men, but merely Liberals. The only true course to pursue is to exercise wisdom and not to set up absolute and arbitrary standards, which, if fully applied, will only lead to confusion and disaster. I have found that the Tories, who are members of the Alliance, may talk largely on the platform and encourage their Alliance friends to adopt extreme measures, but when the municipal or Parliamentary election comes on, they almost invariably vote for the Tory, even if he be a brewer. It is only Liberals who are beguiled in this matter. I believe that the United Kingdom Alliance are engaged in a hopeless task, that they will never persuade the country to adopt the absolute prohibition, and that consequently they are wasting their energies and their means, which if applied to some other practical measures might issue in much good. This is my opinion; but the friends of this principle may pursue their hobby if they think proper, but if they are wise they will not push it too far on an unwilling people.

Another question that sometimes disturbs the union of the Liberal party is that of "women's suffrage." This suffrage has been in operation in municipal and School Board elections for some years, and I believe the effect has been uniformly injurious in every respect. In the School Board elections women are generally influenced by clerical denunciations of secular education as next to Atheism. I was some time ago present in a fashionable watering place during a School Board election. In such a town women electors are numerous and can turn the scale. On the occasion mentioned the clerical thunder was heard, and the women came up in large numbers and gave a majority of votes to the clerical party. The women almost invariably vote blindly for the clerical party, and thereby impede the progress of a sound national system of education. In municipal elections the case is much worse. Except in a few places where female householders are numerous, such as watering places, the women electors are generally of the poorest description. They are widows very poor, earning their living by nursing children or by washing. They are for the most part the residuum, socially considered. The consequence is that they are very open to temptation, and a bribe of five shillings is very potent and very often used.

In the manufacturing towns the women voters are generally purchased. A poor washerwoman cannot resist the temptation. This practice is resorted to by both political parties, but most by the Tories. The consequence is that in some towns the male electors return Liberals to Parliament, and the women secure a majority for the Tories in the town council. The effect of this practice is very bad on the moral character of the women, and it is one of the causes which have led to the increased drunkenness among women, so patent in the towns of the North-west of England. If women's suffrage were in operation in Parliamentary elections the Liberal cause would be seriously damaged, and moral and social injury would be inflicted on the female population. Instead of calling this new system "Women's Suffrage," it would be more correct to call it "Washerwomen's Suffrage," for it does not propose to give the franchise to women generally, nor to the best portion of them, but merely to the poorest, most dependent, and least competent. I believe that some Liberals are doing immense mischief to the Liberal party by pushing this question forward. They have injured the women already by dragging them into the turmoil and corruption of municipal elections, and if they succeed in carrying their point in Parliamentary elections, the evil will be vastly increased.

The Liberals of this age have too many crotchetts, which impede their progress and diminish their power. John Bright is very free from these, and is a more trusty leader than many others who have far less ability. I fear to trespass any further on your valuable space by dwelling on any other questions that impair the union and power of the great Liberal party. The lesson which needs to be learnt is that expressed in the words, "Union is strength; united we stand, divided we fall." I now conclude this series of letters by thanking you for affording the requisite space in your valuable columns.

ARGUS.

Cheshire, July 26, 1878.

## CLEVERNESS VERSUS GOODNESS.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

SIR,—In a recent letter under the heading of "Politics a Christian Service," I was unable to notice one or two powerful objections to my proposition. A pressure of business has prevented a recurrence to the subject, but I shall be glad, if you can afford me space to notice one very formidable obstacle to hearty co-operation in political life which is felt by many conscientious men. I refer to the too common conjunction of good sound Radicalism with utterly defective lives. A large percentage of the candidates brought before constituencies by the respective wire-pullers of the different parties are more or less profligate in their private lives, and I am bound to confess that so far as my observation has extended, the profession of ultra-Radicalism has generally been associated either with looseness of religious belief or carelessness of moral obligations. There are two or three qualifications which are deemed essential in a candidate for a constituency. He must be wealthy, or clever, or aristocratically connected. It is not deemed necessary that he should be good. Radicals, as a rule, lay the chief stress on cleverness, as Tories, of course, love a lord. The utterer of smart sentences, with a spice of profanity, is tolerably sure of a certain amount of popularity in Radical circles. Here we have a stumbling-block in the way of many God-fearing men. They argue thus:—"How can we join heartily in Mr. So-and-so's candidature? What is there that we have in common? Our profoundest beliefs are his scoff and ridicule. We are never in his company but our religious sensibilities receive a shock. A profligate and blasphemer! what part or lot have we in his purpose or plans? What to us are the differences in politics compared with the far-reaching and utterly irreconcilable moral antipathies which separate us?" Now, sir, I must confess to a good deal of sympathy with this objection, and I venture to think it has played no unimportant part in the late decline and fall of the Liberal party. Who has not felt the grip of the difficulty? A good sound Liberal of a borough well known to me, in a conversation the other day respecting the Liberal candidate, made some such remark as this:—"Mr. —— is a splendid fellow, but unfortunately he is too profane." I was painfully conscious of the terrible "but," and although I admire the gentleman's political character, and should probably subscribe to nearly every article of his political belief, and for many reasons should rejoice to see him confronting those yelling "Jingoes" behind the Ministerial bench, I should hesitate to record

my vote for him. What boots it that a man pronounces clearly a party shibboleth if he has never learnt subjection to the Supreme? What hope can there be of permanent good to a nation from measures emanating from men who "know not God, and obey not the Gospel of His Son?" It is but legislating, as it were, in a vicious circle, and piling up disaster upon disappointment. What comes of godless politics is illustrated by the present helplessly demoralised condition of the great artisan class in London and our large cities. They have for years been sitting at the feet of sundry atheistical Gamaliels, and from them they have learnt to scoff at all religions, and to regard as fools or knaves all earnestly religious men. And where has it landed them? In the lowest depths of social, political, and moral degradation. I venture to affirm that the working populations of our large centres of business were never more sensual and debased than they are at this moment. Their speech is vile, and their breath foul with tobacco or beer; their homes are hotbeds of vice, and their business habits the despair of every employer. As for their political action, it is an unknown quantity. No one who sees them bound hand and foot with the cords of their respective vices can venture to hope for any good thing coming out of such a Nazareth. Our great national want is goodness. Of cleverness we have a superfluity. Our pulpits are filled with clever men, and the press teems with them; but "the good are few." Hence, dire confusion, noise and strife, and very little true happiness. A Disraeli is the ideal hero! And the greater the folly the more numerous the worshipping multitude.

Above all, good men and true are imperatively required in the House of Commons. These principles receive their embodiment in laws which go on ceaselessly operating for evil or for good. It seems to me that a special obligation rests on those of us who contend earnestly for the separation of Church and State, to see that all State business is transacted in a Christian spirit. We would have all man-made bishops eliminated from the Houses of Parliament; but it should be our supreme anxiety to have every seat occupied by men who, in the eloquent language of Macaulay, are "priests by the imposition of mightier hands." In other words, our Liberal candidates must be "first pure." Character must be deemed essential. We ask not as to the sect to which they may belong—this were an impertinence; but if the zeal of earnest men in the pursuit of the imperishable glories of immortality is to be enlisted on behalf of politics and politicians, such politicians must be men of faith and prayer, whose lives attest their discipleship to Christ, and whose words and actions denote a leadership other than that of earth. Utopian, perhaps, all this.

Bristol, July 29, 1878.

A. C.

#### TORY EXTRAVAGANCE.

(From the *Manchester Examiner*.)

Extravagant expenditure and increased taxes are the invariable consequences of Tory rule, and experience has shown that, in the majority of instances, when the reactionary party enter office depressed trade and widespread distress among the working classes follow. That is an old-fashioned lesson which some of the younger people had no opportunity of learning for themselves until within the last four years, but now, we imagine, their practical acquaintance with several hard and unpleasant facts enlightens them with regard to the high price the country has to pay for the privilege of seeing Lord Beaconsfield at the head of affairs. As the *Edinburgh Reviewer* truly says:—"A lavish expenditure, which always secures popularity of the lowest description, has replaced an unpopular economy." How lavish that expenditure has been, and how great the contrast between the management of the finances now and in the period from 1869-73, are, however, circumstances not generally known; and it will prove both interesting and profitable to set forth how the case really stands, for which purpose an abundance of materials is to be found in the "Statistical Abstract" which was last week laid before Parliament. The relation of revenue and expenditure during the last ten years is shown in this table:—

#### MR. GLADSTONE'S ADMINISTRATION.

	Actual Receipts	Total Expenditure.
1869 . . .	£72,591,991	£72,069,961
On account of Abyssinian Expedition	2,902,855	
1870 . . .	75,434,252	68,864,752
1871 . . .	69,945,220	69,548,739
1872 . . .	74,708,314	71,490,020
1873 . . .	76,608,770	70,714,448

#### LORD BEACONSFIELD'S ADMINISTRATION.

1874 . . .	77,335,657	76,466,510*
1875 . . .	74,921,873	74,328,040
1876 . . .	77,181,693	76,621,773
1877 . . .	78,565,036	78,125,227
1878 . . .	79,763,298	82,403,495

\*Including £8,200,000 for Alabama claim.

Another table shows that the proportion of receipts per head of population was 2*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* in 1873-74, and fell to 2*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* at the end of the fourth year of Tory rule; while the proportion of the expenditure per head of population, which was reduced to 2*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* in Mr. Gladstone's last year of office, has been continually rising since, and is now 2*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* A still more instructive statement is that which specifies the amount of taxes repealed or reduced or imposed, and those figures will most conveniently be dealt with in a tabular form.

REPEALED.	IMPOSED.
1869. £   £	1869. £   £
Customs ... 865,687	Customs ... 114
Excise ..... 336,000	Excise ..... 1,113,000
Stamps ..... 1,000,000	
Assd. Taxes 1,166,983	
Income Tax 1,450,000	
	4,848,670
	1,113,114
1870.	
Customs ... 2,783,281	Customs ... 2,338
Excise ..... 40,000	Excise ..... 145,000
Stamps ..... 321,400	
Income Tax 1,500,000	
	4,684,681
	147,338
1871.	
Customs ... 45	Customs ... 131
	45
Income Tax 3,050,000	
	3,050,131
1872.	
Customs ... 243,189	Customs ... 64
Excise ..... 10,000	
Income Tax 3,642,000	
	3,895,169
1873.	
Customs ... 1,617,380	Customs ... nil
Excise ..... 30,000	Excise ..... 30,000
Income Tax 1,756,000	
	3,403,380
	30,000
1874.	
Customs ... 2,282,903	Customs ... nil
Excise ..... 489,000	Excise ..... 57,000
Income Tax 1,840,000	
	4,611,903
	57,000
1875.	
Customs ... nil	
Excise ..... 60,000	
Stamps ..... 6,000	
	66,000
1876.	
Customs ... nil	
Excise ..... 26,000	
Land Tax .. 960	
Income Tax 390,000	
	416,950
1877.	
Stamps ..... 6,000	
	6,000
	nil
1878.	

The following year must be included within the period of Mr. Gladstone's Administration, for the financial proposals were those made in his Budget, and they were provided for out of his surplus of 5,894,322.

1874. £   £	1874. £   £
Customs ... 2,282,903	Customs ... nil
Excise ..... 489,000	Excise ..... 57,000
Income Tax 1,840,000	
	4,611,903
	57,000
1875.	
Customs ... nil	
Excise ..... 60,000	
Stamps ..... 6,000	
	66,000
1876.	
Customs ... nil	
Excise ..... 26,000	
Land Tax .. 960	
Income Tax 390,000	
	416,950
1877.	
Stamps ..... 6,000	
	6,000
	nil
1878.	

Between 1869 and 1873 inclusive, it will be seen that Mr. Gladstone repealed or reduced taxes equal to £16,791,920, or, adding the further reductions made out of his surplus and according to his plan in 1874, the right hon. gentleman relieved the taxpayers to the extent of £21,403,823; while imposing, up to 1873, £4,340,647 new taxes, or, with 1874 included, a total of £4,397,647; leaving a net gain to the country of 17,000,000 out of a total of £26,000,000, which represents the total actual diminution since 1863. On the other side what is there to show since 1874? There have been remissions of taxation equal to £488,950, and up to last year there had been new taxation imposed equal to £2,023,000. For the current year we are to bear an increased burden of taxes, and we start with a deficit of over two millions, and the almost certain prospect of having to meet a bill for ten millions more as the cost of Lord Beaconsfield's "spirited policy."

On Monday next the Chancellor of the Exchequer will ask the House of Commons to provide the ways and means for the supplementary expenditure that has been incurred.

#### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, as we learn from Cyprus, has visited Limasol, on the south coast. A deputation of Greeks, who form a large proportion of the population, waited upon him, and expressed the hope that England would follow the precedent pursued with regard to the Ionian Islands. The disembarkation is proceeding with great alacrity, under the supervision of the Duke of Edinburgh. The heat is intense, but the troops are healthy. Three regiments are now encamped five miles inland from Larnaca. Sir Garnet Wolseley has already commenced vigorously his work of reorganisation. He has appointed Civil Commissions to each of the six districts into which the island has been divided.

Her Majesty's Government, in order not to separate the administrative affairs of Asiatic Turkey and Cyprus, have definitively decided to place the latter island under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office in preference to the War or Colonial Offices.

The transport Canara, which has arrived at Malta from Cyprus, brings news that house rent, provisions, and other necessaries have risen enormously in price in anticipation of the wants of the British troops. A *Daily News* telegram says that for houses formerly worth £15, £250 is now asked. Other things are in proportion. As there are no hotels, everybody is obliged to "rough it."

It is stated in telegrams from Berlin that the Treaty of Berlin has now been ratified by all the Powers, the Porte included.

The *Golos* states that the Russian Government is in negotiation with foreign bankers for raising a loan of 400 millions of roubles, which is to be issued at the rate of 75 per cent., and to be redeemed within 86 years. The loan will bear 5 per cent. interest. The *Golos* believes that there is

reason to hope that Messrs. Rothschild will take up part of the loan.

As a preliminary to the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina the Austrian Government has issued a proclamation to the population stating that the Austrian troops come as friends, to restore peace and prosperity to the country. The proclamation states that all will be protected, none oppressed. Established customs and institutions will be respected, the revenues will be applied solely to the wants of the country, and the arrears of taxes for the past year will not be collected. There are still rumours of armed resistance on the part of some of the Mahomedan inhabitants of Bosnia, and Austrian subjects residing in Servia, some thousands of whom belong to the reserves of the Austrian army, have been peremptorily summoned to join their respective battalions.

Osman Pasha, it is stated, gave orders on Saturday to discontinue the works of entrenchment on the lines defending Constantinople, all probability of a conflict with the Russians having disappeared. The Russians have occupied the principal positions around Schumla, and M. Onou has again assured the Porte that the Imperial Guard shall embark for Russia and the other troops commence retiring as soon as Varna is surrendered.

It is asserted that when the Anglo-Turkish Convention was under the consideration of the Porte, the Sultan and Council decided to insert a phrase, requiring that the reforms insisted upon by England should be conditional upon their being in accordance with the divine law of the Cheriat. Sir Austen Layard refused, but the story is persisted in that the Turks presented this clause as an ultimatum, and that it was embodied in a separate article. There are now considerable divisions in the Turkish Ministry.

#### THE BANQUET TO THE PLENIPO-TENTIARIES.

The banquet given to the British Plenipotentiaries at the Berlin Congress by the Conservative members of both Houses of Parliament took place on Saturday night at the Duke of Wellington's Riding School, at Knightsbridge, and was attended by upwards of 500 persons. All the members of the Cabinet were present, except the Duke of Richmond. The Duke of Buccleuch presided, and in proposing the health of the Premier, spoke of him as a conqueror who had vanquished war and brought back peace. Lord Beaconsfield in replying, said he shared the conviction of the noble duke that the result of the labours of the Congress had been received with satisfaction by the country. The policy of the Government, however, was challenged. It was charged against them that they had deceived Greece; but, in point of fact, the Government had endeavoured to influence Greece by good advice. Lord Salisbury's proposition for the rectification of the Greek frontier included all that a sensible and moderate man could desire, and the Congress ultimately adopted it. With respect to the Convention with Turkey, Lord Beaconsfield denied that the responsibility of England was increased by it. On the contrary he maintained that the Convention diminished our responsibility, because whatever Ministry might be in power it would eventually see the necessity of preventing the conquest of Asia Minor by Russia; but there might have been hesitation for some time, and want of firmness and decision, now there could be no doubt as to the policy of England. He ascertained at Berlin as an absolute fact what he had always suspected, that neither the Crimean war nor the war which had just terminated would have taken place if England had spoken with the necessary firmness. Lord Beaconsfield continued:—

I was astonished to learn that the Convention of the 4th of June has been described as an "insane" Convention. It is a strong epithet. I do not myself pretend to be as competent a judge of insanity as my right hon. opponent. (A laugh.) I will not say to the right hon. gentleman *Narjiss Anticyram*, but I would put this issue to an English jury—Which do you believe most likely to enter into an insane convention, a body of English gentlemen honoured by the favour of their Sovereign and the confidence of their fellow-subjects, managing your affairs for five years, I hope with prudence, and not altogether without success—(cheers)—or a sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity—(loud cheers and laughter)—and gifted with an egotistical imagination that can at all times command an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments to malign an opponent and to glorify himself? (Continued cheers and laughter.) My lords and gentlemen, I leave the decision upon that Convention to the Parliament and people of England. (Loud cheers.) I believe that in that policy are deeply laid the seeds of future welfare, not merely to England, but to Europe and to Asia; and confident that the policy we have recommended is one that will be supported by the country, I and those who act with me can endure these attacks. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Salisbury, in acknowledging the toast of his health, said that it was owing to most earnest importunity on his part that Lord Beaconsfield undertook the office of chief Plenipotentiary, and he said that the Premier's presence at the Congress produced an effect such as no other living man could have produced. The Lord Chancellor responded for "The House of Lords," and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for "The House of Commons."

Lord Derby intends to move that, in recognition of recent incidents in the House of Lords, a familiar proverb shall henceforward be quoted:—*Cum grana Salisbury.*

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# The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1878.

## THE WEEK.

THE great debate in the House of Commons on the Eastern policy of the Government commenced on Monday, when the Marquis of Hartington moved his resolutions mildly condemning the policy of the Cabinet in an unexciting speech, which, however, contained some good points, to which we have referred elsewhere. The rest of the debate was singularly tame, and the poverty of the Ministerial resources was shown by the putting up of an Under-Secretary (Mr. Bourke) to reply to the leader of the Opposition.

Last night the scene was changed. Lord Sandon, in his first speech after becoming a member of the Cabinet, made some good hits at the opponents of the Government, whose policy, he said, they apparently desired to reverse, and thus allow things to drift into renewed anarchy and war. His lordship drew a glowing picture of the beneficial results which would flow from the exercise of our right of intervention to promote good government in Asiatic Turkey, which is unfortunately at variance with the views expressed by other members of the Cabinet who have studiously deprecated such action and viewed the claim as a mere form. Then followed Mr. Gladstone, at whose rising the House filled, and who absorbed the attention of members on both sides for two hours and a-half, in a speech rarely surpassed even by himself for weight of argument and force of invective. The drift of the ex-Prime Minister's indictment against the Government was fairly indicated in the closing passage, in which he remarked:—"First we have the setting up of imaginary and fictitious interests; then we have the prosecution of those interests by means of strange and unheard-of schemes, such as never occurred to the imagination of the statesmen of other days; then we have these strange and unheard-of schemes prosecuted in a manner which appears, as I conceive, to indicate a very deficient regard to the authority of the law of Europe and to that just respect which is due to foreign Powers; then we have associated with that a disregard, a neglect, it may perhaps even be said a contempt, for the rights of Parliament; and, lastly, along with all this we create a belief—a belief rather strengthened than weakened by the evident absence of any eagerness on the part of Her Majesty's Government to give us financial information—that the result of these operations of the Government—I will not give them a less respectful name—is likely to be an increase of responsibility, no addition, but rather a diminution of strength, the loss of respect abroad, with a shock to Constitutional instincts at home, and also, an augmentation of the burdens which are laid on the back of a too-confiding people." Nothing could be more effective than the passage of Mr. Gladstone's speech in which he showed that in the Berlin Congress it was the British Plenipotentiaries who took the side of servitude, and snubbed the smaller States such as Greece, which owed far more to France than to England. He repeated that the obligations assumed by our Plenipotentiaries in respect to Turkey in Asia was a mad undertaking, which every British statesman with whom he had sat in Cabinet would have refused to look at, as outside the limits of rational politics. And Mr. Gladstone declared with emphasis, and amid great applause, that the treaty-making power vested in the Crown was a power of prerogative which had been endured because it had been used with moderation, and with a regard to precedent, to the rights of Parliament, and to the sense and convictions of the people, but which when not so used became intolerable. Mr. Cross, who closed the debate, replied to his antagonist with less than his usual success. The *Times* contends that Mr. Gladstone, in his uncompromising attack on the Government, proved too much. The right hon. gentleman did not, however, deny that there

were good points in the Berlin settlement, but that they might have been secured by a different and less tortuous policy. The debate is not likely to conclude before Friday night. The majority in favour of the Government will, no doubt, be overwhelming, but we have yet to see what effect will be produced upon the country by the entire discussion, especially after it has been discovered what is the price we are to pay for Lord Beaconsfield's vagaries.

This debate was preceded by animated discussions in the House of Lords on Friday and Monday, in the course of which the policy of the Government in several of its aspects was sharply criticised by Lord Rosebery, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Morley, Lord Bath, and Lord Granville, especially in respect to secret treaties negotiated without the knowledge of Parliament. At Monday's sitting Lord Beaconsfield defended the language he had used at Saturday's banquet in reference to Mr. Gladstone as having been justified by the ex-Premier's personal attacks upon himself. Upon this point a correspondence has taken place between the two statesmen. Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to "Dear Lord Beaconsfield," asks to be supplied with a list or selection of the offensive epithets he is alleged to have applied not merely to his lordship's measures, but to his personal character. Lord Beaconsfield, in a stiff note written in the third person, replies that when speaking at Oxford Mr. Gladstone declared him to be alone responsible for the policy of the Government, and said that by him "the great name of England had been degraded and debased." Other expressions of a similar nature are quoted, but it is admitted that the comparison of Lord Beaconsfield to Mephistopheles was not made by Mr. Gladstone, but one of his friends at Harwarden, though, apparently, sanctioned by him; also that the word "devilish" was only his lordship's inference. The *Daily News* remarks that the Prime Minister's letter is "conceived in a tone at which no one would feel surprised in Mr. G. F. Train or M. Paul de Cassagnac, and at which no one ought to feel surprised in Lord Beaconsfield."

The protracted negotiations between the Government of Vienna and the Porte having led to no result, an Austrian force crossed the Save on Monday into Bosnia, and was followed by the main body of the occupying army yesterday. No resistance was offered, the Turkish military officers retiring. They made an effort to serve General Philippovich with a protest, which he declined to receive. It is probable that this show of opposition was dictated by the desire of the Porte to show the Moslems that it yielded only to force. With a view to avoid complications in respect to Hungarian opinion, Bosnia and Herzegovina are, it is said, to be erected into a vassal Principality tributary to Austria, and under the rule of the Archduke John Salvator of Tuscany, who, at the head of a brigade, first planted the Austrian flag on Bosnian soil. These provinces will, in this case, occupy much the same position as Bulgaria, which will probably be placed under Prince Battenburg, the *protégé* of Russia, though the latter will enjoy a greater nominal independence than the former.

The Royal Message announcing the approaching marriage of the Duke of Connaught was taken into consideration in both Houses of Parliament on Thursday. The Prime Minister was in his element in describing to their lordships the sterling qualities of Prince Arthur, and the accomplishments and intelligence of his bride-elect. In the Commons Sir Charles Dilke, with great moral courage, took on himself the invidious task of moving an amendment asking for returns of the precedents of former reigns in respect to such matters, contending that there was no good precedent for such a claim on behalf of princes not in the direct line of succession; and the hon. baronet, though opposed by Mr. Gladstone, met with thirty-three supporters in a house of 353 members. The resolution for adding 10,000*l.* to the present income of 15,000*l.* which his Royal Highness enjoys was

passed *nem. con.*, and the bill for carrying it into effect has been read a second time. Mr Gladstone's plea that our present Sovereign, when the present Civil List was fixed, surrendered a more valuable royal property, may have some force, but it is clear that these frequent appeals to Parliament to provide for members of the royal family are calculated to endanger the Queen's popularity, especially at a time when unscrupulous statesmen are so eagerly bent on enlarging the prerogative of the Crown. The time must come ere long when this invidious method of providing for the royal family out of the public purse will have to be reconsidered.

The Marquis of Lorne has been made Governor-General of the Canadian Dominion, in succession to Lord Dufferin, and the appointment has been most cordially received by the loyal population of that great dependency, who will thus be brought into closer connection with the royal family by the presence amongst them of the Princess Louise as well as Her Majesty's son-in-law. The appointment is a happy one. The Marquis cannot be expected to bring into his new and responsible sphere the statesman-like qualities which have distinguished the Earl of Elgin and Lord Dufferin, but he will supply those social influences which will tend to draw closer the bonds which unite the Confederation to the Mother Country. Canada has had sufficient experience of Constitutional government to have created a band of native statesmen quite capable of giving political advice to the amiable but inexperienced son of the Duke of Argyll.

The general belief, encouraged by semi-official statements, that there will be no general election this year, will give a respite during the coming holiday season to aspiring candidates for Parliamentary honours. But it is to be noted that arrangements with that view are still being made in many constituencies, and that many of the politicians who are trying to secure Liberal seats have no particular claims to the position they seek. It is a time when constituencies should beware of self-seeking adventurers. Two Scotch elections impend—one for the Haddington burghs, where Lord W. Hay, who accepts the principle of disestablishment, but does not think Scotland ripe for it, is opposed by a Tory; the other for Argyllshire, which will, we suppose, endorse the opinions of the all-powerful Duke, who is hostile to any ecclesiastical change. We have been assured of late that the Liberal party north of the Tweed are not united in favour of disestablishment. However that may be, there is a great want of cohesion on the other side. The ardent supporters of the Established Kirk wish to dissociate the Church question from party politics, and accept Liberals who endorse their ecclesiastical creed. But this policy is rank heresy to the Tory leaders in Scotland. The formation of a Scotch Church Defence League is one of many signs that the next general election in that country is sure to turn upon the disestablishment question.

The total eclipse of the sun, which took place on Monday, though invisible in these latitudes, was observed under the most favourable conditions at Denver, Colorado, where a great body of American and English astronomers assembled to watch the grand phenomenon. From telegrams which have been received it appears that these savants succeeded in taking most satisfactory observations, drawings, and photographs along the line of totality; and that, according to Mr. Norman Lockyer, no inter-mercurial planet was observed, the solar protuberances were fainter and fewer, but that the corona was ten times brighter, than in the eclipse of 1871; thus indicating the great variation in the structure and condition of the sun's outer atmosphere when there are most and fewest spots on his disc. Probably the result of these extended and complete observations will throw much light upon the various problems relative to the sun which have of late years been the subject of controversy, and we may expect that they will furnish some evidence favourable or adverse to the current theory that the sun cannot be regarded as a globe, either liquid or solid, surrounded by a complex atmosphere, but as a gaseous body throughout almost its entire mass.

## SKETCHES FROM THE GALLERY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday Night.

Sir Charles Dilke's amendment to the Government proposal to add 10,000*l.* a year to the income of the Duke of Connaught, met with a very different reception from that which has been accorded to the hon. baronet on former occasions when he has laid sacrilegious hands on the ark of the Civil List. Five years ago his arguments were answered by cockrowing, and though on Thursday the answer forthcoming was scarcely more convincing, the bearing of the House towards the audacious baronet was considerably altered. It is also true, though in a less measure, that Sir Charles Dilke himself has greatly improved within the last six years. Moreover, when he spoke in 1872, and when the gentleman who is now Chief Secretary for Ireland retired behind the Speaker's chair in order the better to imitate the cry of chanticleer, Sir Charles was fresh from a meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the congenial atmosphere of which town he had declared himself a Republican. This youthful exuberance has now been toned down, and Sir Charles Dilke is known as one of the most attentive, sober, and industrious attendants upon Parliamentary work. In anticipation of a lively scene, the House was crowded on Thursday night, several peers occupying seats in the gallery. In a speech of moderate length, and brimful of facts and figures, Sir Charles Dilke demonstrated what he had undertaken to prove, that there were no precedents earlier than the present reign for the application made. He showed how whenever in times past (and the occasions are not infrequent) application had been made to Parliament for grants or increased grants to members of the royal family, it has, previous to the present reign, been with a view to succession. Royal princes had been implored to marry in order to save the nation, and had been urged thereto with magnificent bribes of from 10,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* a year. The rule was broken through when the Duke of Edinburgh had an additional vote on the occasion of his marriage, there being at the time, as Sir Charles Dilke remarked, no grave peril to the succession. The case becomes more indefensible when application is made under similar circumstances on behalf of the third son of the Queen, and if the vote were to be agreed to—and there was no doubt on that score—it was at least desirable that it should be precisely understood that it was something new.

This both Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gladstone fully admitted, the latter in terms. But, this outwork abandoned, the two right hon. gentlemen fell back upon the old familiar defence of the bargain made with the Queen at the time of the settlement of the Civil List. The Queen then gave up the revenues of the Crown lands in consideration of a fixed income of 385,000*l.* The fact that of this 60,000*l.* was set apart for the privy purse, and 325,000*l.* for meeting the cost of those ceremonial duties which largely pertain to the office of the Sovereign, suggested an answer to the courtly argument. Sir Charles Dilke did delicately touch the point. But the House of Commons is not yet ripe for the frank discussion of the question whether, if this sum of 325,000*l.* is disposed of in a way other than that for which it was intended when appropriated, the nation is yet bound to furnish fresh sums on recurring claims by the Queen's children. Everybody thinks of this, but in Parliament at least nobody—not even Mr. Anderson—says it; the large majority of members preferring to make things pleasant by simply voting so small a sum as this 10,000*l.* a year is to a wealthy nation. It was very significant that the minority, who did not hesitate to cut themselves out of the books of the Lord Chamberlain by voting in the minority, is nearly doubled since 1872. In the latter year eighteen voted against a marriage-portion for the Queen's son. On Friday thirty-three recorded their protest against the proposal.

After this the House went into committee on the Intermediate Education Bill, though not before Mr. Charles Lewis had entered his ineffectual protest. Mr. Lewis has reason to believe that some direful surprise is in store for Parliament with respect to the names of the Commissioners to be appointed under the new Act, and Mr. Newdegate's collaboration with the member for Londonderry suggests that amongst them may be a Jaguit. But of course nothing came of the opposition, not even a division, and the House performed the unexampled feat of passing at a single sitting an important bill affecting Ireland. Practically it passed without amendment, except that Mr. Lowther, convinced of the reasonableness of the arguments that had been in-

dustriously brought to bear upon him, moved to insert words providing that the benefit of the legislation should be applied "as far as convenient" to the education of girls.

On Friday the Cattle Bill was again taken in committee, a morning sitting being devoted to it without making much progress. The Chancellor of the Exchequer coming near his wit's end at the prospect of the interminable session proposed to advance matters by taking a Saturday sitting. But the opposition to this was so general and so strong that at the last moment he was obliged to abandon it. He then hit upon the extraordinary expedient of proposing to renew the discussion at the evening sitting. It is impossible to conceive how a man in his position and with his opportunities of information should for a moment entertain such an idea. There were on the paper several amendments which could not fail to occupy several hours, and at best it would be half-past twelve before they were disposed of. Sir Stafford seemed to think that that would be a convenient hour to take up the Cattle Plague Bill again, and if necessary sit all night. Indeed, if the opponents of the bill could be got out of the way or wearied out, nothing would be more charming. Everybody else could see that such a scheme was wholly impracticable. But the Chancellor still clung to it, and the Government had the satisfaction of making a House for Mr. M'Arthur to move his motion aimed at polygamy and slavery in Natal, and after sitting through what is to them so unwelcome a debate, the House was counted out at twenty minutes to one in the morning.

On Saturday night, at the banquet to Lord Beaconsfield, Sir Stafford Northcote expressed the hope that the Lords would desist from brilliant debates during the present week, so that the attention of hon. members should not be distracted from their own House. Accidentally his hope was not realised. To-night Lord Stratheden and Campbell brought forward one of his characteristic resolutions condemning something or other, and Lord Granville seized the opportunity to attack Lord Beaconsfield for his personal reference to Mr. Gladstone. Then followed a very lively discussion. The Prime Minister was in the highest spirits and his most sarcastic vein; and partly by dint of misunderstanding Lord Granville, and partly by the assistance of misrepresenting history, he made a very successful speech. In the Commons matters have not been so lively. Lord Hartington was unusually heavy, but his speech will read much better than it sounded. The House was not crowded. It evidently thinks it has had enough of the Eastern Question, and regards with something like dismay the prospect of four nights like this. Yet it is probable that this will be a fair average of the sort of entertainment. One or two of the star speakers will be brought out every night, and the interim will be filled up by gentlemen of the oratorical attractions of Mr. Baillie Cochrane. One of the whips tells me to-night that the applications to him for opportunities to deliver speeches are enormous. It seems that everybody wants to take part in what will prove a historic debate, and the main difficulty, up to the present time, is to find an audience. For some hours to-night the fullest average of members present has been fifteen, and once, whilst Mr. Baillie Cochrane was speaking, he had all his side of the House to himself, with the exception of Mr. Phipps. There were six on the other side, and, when Mr. Baillie Cochrane sat down, they all jumped up, thus disclosing the reason of their presence.

## THE EASTERN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Commons, on Monday evening, the Marquis of Hartington rose to move the resolutions of which he had given notice. They were as follows:—

That, whilst this House has learned with satisfaction that the troubles which have arisen in the East of Europe have been terminated by the Treaty of Berlin without a further recourse to arms, and rejoices in the extension of the liberty and self-government of some of the populations of European Turkey, this House regrets:—

That it has not been found practicable to deal in a satisfactory manner with the claims of the Kingdom of Greece, and of the Greek subjects of the Porte.

That by the assumption under the Anglo-Turkish Convention of a sole guarantee of the integrity of the remaining territories of Turkey in Asia, the military liabilities of this country have been unnecessarily extended.

That the undefined engagements entered into by Her Majesty's Government in respect of the better administration of those provinces have imposed heavy responsibilities on the State, whilst no sufficient means have been indicated for securing their fulfilment.

And that such engagements have been entered into, and responsibilities incurred, without the previous knowledge of Parliament.

Pointing out at the outset that that these resolutions did not attack the Treaty of Berlin, his lordship held that, to obtain a complete view of the settlement just accomplished, it must be compared, not with the Treaty of San Stefano, but with the Treaty of Paris, and he proceeded then to show what serious inroads the Treaty of Berlin made on the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire. With regard to Greece, no doubt the responsibility was shared by all the Powers at the Congress, but the British Government had undertaken a special responsibility by the advice it gave to the Greek Government, and by the promises it had made, which, he insisted, had never been fulfilled. In the Congress Russia and France appeared as the friends of Greece, and, contrasting what had been gained by the Slavs and the Greeks, it was not likely that Greece, in the time of Turkey's next trouble, would follow our advice. Although the Treaty of Berlin was not a complete settlement, it was a long step in the direction of establishing the freedom and independence of the subject races, the policy which had all along been supported by the Liberal Party, and therefore in the main they approved it. But the Ministerialists, by supporting Mr. Plunket's amendment, which approved of all that had been done at Berlin, would approve of the war which brought it about, and would justify all that the Opposition had done to prevent them thwarting the results of that war. Passing next to the Convention, he asked how the occupation of Cyprus could be made to appear consistent with our international obligations to Europe; though if it had been accomplished legally, and if any necessity could be shown for another naval station in that part of the world, he would make no objection to it. But what necessity, he asked, was there for the Convention, and what was the nature of the British interests involved in Asia Minor? He denied that the Protectorate of Asia Minor would be any protection of India against a Russian advance unless it were extended to Persia. If any necessity existed the Government had done nothing to avert it, and had only very recently discovered it. Examining the reasons given for the Convention by Lord Beaconsfield on Saturday, he denied that it would in any way tend to make our action on the next occasion more firm or relieve Russia of any doubt as to what was our policy, and declared that it was impossible to bind future generations by engagements of this kind. From a military point of view it was most embarrassing. It allowed Russia to choose her own opportunity; it deprived us of the advantages of our insular position and of our Indian frontier; it advanced the time of the conflict by a hundred years, and the scene of it at least 1,000 miles, entirely to our disadvantage. If such a policy was not "insane," he was at a loss to know what epithet could be applied to it. At this there was much cheering from the Opposition; and the marquis went on, amid cheers and counter cheers, mixed with laughter from the Ministerial side, to refer to Lord Beaconsfield's personal attack on Mr. Gladstone, which, he said, was an insult to the Sovereign, whose Chief Minister he had been; to the Privy Council, of which he was a member; to the House of Commons; and to the people, whose confidence he had possessed. From this he proceeded to dwell at some length on the embarrassing consequences of the guarantee which would land us ultimately in the necessity of undertaking the whole administration of Asia Minor. His lordship concluded by saying:—

There is some doubt whether the military engagement into which we have entered with Turkey is conditional upon the performance by Turkey of her promises of reform, but there can be no doubt as to the responsibilities we have incurred. We have been told that the sovereign rights of the Sultan are to be respected, and the problem we have to solve is how we are to respect those rights, and, at the same time, not rely on the promises of the Porte. (Cheers.) What machinery are you going to use to ensure that the necessary reforms shall be introduced? We have been told that the problem has been solved in India. I should like to be told, however, of a protected Indian prince, whose government we have undertaken to reform, and whose government we have succeeded in reforming, and who has, nevertheless, maintained a shadow of independence. (Cheers.) It has generally occurred in this way. In the first place we protect, in the second we find fault with him and his Government; and, finally, we disestablish him altogether. (Laughter and cheers.) Perhaps the sovereign rights of the Sultan are a mere phrase, and it is the intention of the Government to assume a real Protectorate, and administer, in the name of the Sultan, the provinces of Eastern Turkey by British officers and in our own way. If that is so, let the House consider the enormous difficulties which must attend the task. India, no doubt, will be referred to again; but under what circumstances have we solved the problem there? In India our power is paramount, and we have power to enforce our will without any interference. By the treaty which has just been concluded, however, each signatory European Power has the right to inquire into and supervise the reforms introduced by the Porte. Have you undertaken to guarantee the Porte in Asia if she continues her misgovernment, and do you intend, in case of insurrection, to put it down by an armed British force? Surely, engagements so embarrassing were never entered into before. (Opposition cheers.) The Government might have pointed out to the Sultan that he had but one more chance left for the continuance of his power in Europe and Asia—better government. They might also have offered their assistance for that purpose, and have suggested reforms. Then when those reforms had been put in force, the Government might have come forward with something tangible, and asked this country to protect the work he had begun from aggression from

without. Such a policy would have been solid and clear, but there would have been nothing showy and nothing to justify congratulatory regrets. Her Majesty's Government have given us great professions, but I ask what shadow or title of action they have shown corresponding to them? From a party point of view, no doubt, it would have been easier and better for us to have remained quiet, and have bowed our heads before the breeze of popularity which has carried forward the Government. We might have waited until the time—the inevitable time which must come—when reaction comes, and reaps our advantage from the disappointments and discontents which must follow the exaggerated hopes which have been raised. In our duty to the country we have thought it most patriotic to endeavour to point out to the House and the country the nature and magnitude of the responsibilities we have incurred, and the dangers we are involved in. (Opposition cheers.) We thought it better that if those dangers and liabilities are to be incurred they should be incurred with the knowledge—the full knowledge, it may be—of the results, and we wish further to prepare the way, which may be possible when the time for reflection shall, as it must, come, to enable the country, while there is still time, to retreat from this false or ill-advised step, and from a position which I believe neither the interests of the country nor our duties demand. (Loud Opposition cheers, amid which the noble lord resumed his seat.)

Mr. PLUNKET moved as an amendment an Address to the Crown, expressing satisfaction at the termination of the war and an earnest hope that the arrangements made and sanctioned by the Government will preserve peace, ameliorate the condition of large populations, and maintain the interests of this Empire. His object, he said, was not simply to ratify what was past, but to express approval and to support the Government in carrying out in the future the bold and wise policy commenced in the Anglo-Turkish Convention. Though his motion amounted to a vote of confidence in the Government, he regarded it as of still greater consequence in an international sense. Referring to the personal question between Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone, he said the words were not uttered in such a serious vein as Lord Hartington supposed, and asked whether the Prime Minister had received no provocation in the calumnies and insults which had been showered upon him. Replying to Lord Hartington, he maintained that the Liberal party had been in favour of the independence and integrity of Turkey up to 1876; and as to Greece, our Plenipotentiaries had done all they had promised, and had relieved the Greek provinces from Russian influence which was established by the Treaty of San Stefano. As to the Convention, if it was a wise policy, as he contended it was, to defend Asia Minor against Russia, it was surely expedient to define our position at once and to leave Russia in no doubt as to what we should do; and a Convention of this kind would be of more value for the purpose than such an instrument as the Tripartite Treaty. He regarded it as necessary to ensure a fair trial for the policy of continuing to entrust to the Sultan the possession of Constantinople; and, among other advantages, it would be of immense commercial advantage to us and to Europe at large.

Sir C. DILKE drew attention to the fact that the noble marquis had not referred to the last paragraph of his resolution. Certainly it was not the weakest part of the attack on the Government, that Parliament had not been directly asked to sanction their proceedings, and he presumed the noble lord had accidentally omitted to refer to this part of his subject. The hon. baronet proceeded to complain at length of the secret and unconstitutional character of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, the manner of executing which would be strongly disapproved by the country, even if its matter was accepted. (Cheers.) He strongly protested against the way in which the Government had deserted the cause of Greece at the critical moment. The effect of such treatment would be that when next Turkey was in difficulties Greece would prefer to follow the example of those provinces which, with the aid of Russia, had gained substantial advantages, rather than to act on the promises and advice of England. (Hear, hear.) As to the future boundary of Greece, it was now alleged that M. Waddington proposed it, and that the original idea of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury was to give Thessaly and Epirus to Greece. But the fact was that it was M. Waddington who proposed the annexation of these two provinces to Greece, and the boundary settled at the Congress was the suggestion of the English Plenipotentiaries.

Mr. BOURKE: May I ask where in the Protocols does it appear that M. Waddington proposed the cession of Thessaly and Epirus to Greece?

Sir C. DILKE said the statement appeared in many newspapers, and was not contradicted. Discussing what he described as the clandestine conditional Convention, he argued that we should be obliged to appoint Residents throughout Asia Minor. To support them with troops would be virtual annexation, and to leave them without troops would be to leave them in constant hot water with the Russian consuls. Our course was inevitable, and so, too, would war be. In future we should never feel safe, as we had done in the past, and we should be obliged permanently to increase our standing forces. (Hear, hear.) The Government had displaced the centre of gravity of the British Empire, and displaced it towards the East, and he should say, without using words too literally, that the tendency of the Government was gradually to convert this country into a rich and prosperous dependency of the Imperial Indian Crown. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. B. COCHRANE approved the Treaty, which, he thought, had put Russia in a much weaker posi-

tion for prosecuting her designs. Mr. ASHLEY, in supporting the resolutions, reviewed the transactions of the last two years to justify the conduct of the Opposition, and condemned the policy of the Government as unreal. Mr. PLUNKET thought the Government had acted wisely in advising Greece to keep quiet, and with regard to the Convention, though he admitted the responsibilities it brought with it, he regarded it as the only means of securing good government for Asiatic Turkey.

Mr. GRANT-DUFF criticised the provisions of the Treaty minutely, characterising it as the Treaty of San Stefano in disguise, inasmuch as it broke up Turkey without settling the question of Constantinople. Discussing the Convention, if it meant anything at all, it was well nigh an impossibility, and never had any nation taken on its shoulders such a burden with its eyes open. It would be necessary to go on to Persia, and in course of time we should have to take charge of the whole of Western Asia.

Mr. BOURKE entered into an elaborate examination of the various articles of the Treaty of Berlin, contending generally that they put an end to the preponderating influence of Russia, and replaced it by others more favourable to peace. As to the Convention, whether it existed or not, if Russia attacked Asia Minor it would be the duty of any British Government to resist it, for Lord Hartington's argument that we had no interest in Asia Minor was founded on a very limited view of the situation. If Asia Minor were left alone it was vain to hope for any amelioration; and as for the military responsibilities, he contended that to improve the country, to open up the roads, to provide for the security of life, and to interest the people in defending their own prosperity, would be the most efficacious military measures. Russia and Austria had taken great responsibilities upon themselves, and we alone ought not to decline responsibilities. The guarantee was conditional on reforms being carried out. It would be the duty of the Government to see that men of integrity were put at the head of affairs in Asia Minor, and that they were not hastily and arbitrarily removed. As to the constitutional question, it always was intended to make the Treaty public after it had been ratified, and he believed that by letting Russia know what our real intentions were we were taking a course most certain to avert war.

Mr. H. VIVIAN supported the resolutions, arguing that the Government had thrown over its original policy to take up Mr. Gladstone's.

Lord SANDON moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. GOSCHEN complained that no Cabinet Minister had so far condescended to reply to the arguments addressed from that side of the House. That course was entirely in accord with the treatment displayed by the Government towards hon. members.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, considering that the Government had been challenged to a solemn debate upon the most important question of this or any other year, it was rather remarkable that there should have been so slack an attendance, and so little interest felt in the subject during the great part of the evening. (Hear, hear.) He thought, under the circumstances, it would be better economy of their time to endeavour to get rid of some of the orders on the paper, and then, if they could, to take up the debate with a little more spirit to-morrow. (Laughter.) It had been said by the right hon. member for the City of London that no member of the Cabinet had spoken. He begged him to remember that the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs represented the Government in this House, and his speech that night was a complete answer to all the observations that had been addressed to the House in the earlier part of the evening, but no one had risen from the front Opposition bench to reply. He hoped the debate might be finished on Thursday. ("No, no," from the Opposition.)

The Marquis of HARTINGTON was not so sanguine as the Chancellor of the Exchequer; for unless members consented to curtail their speeches he did not see any certain prospect of the debate being concluded even at the end of the week.

The remaining orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past two.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Alderman Lawrence has announced his intention of contesting one of the City seats at the next general election. He sat for the City from 1865 to 1874. Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., and Mr. Hubbard, M.P., Conservatives, will also seek re-election.

On Friday, at a meeting convened by the Marylebone Liberal Electoral Association, a requisition was presented to Mr. Daniel Grant, stated to have been signed by upwards of 5,000 electors, asking him again to contest the borough at the next election. That gentleman stated that the executive of the Liberal 400 had done him the honour to send a deputation to him to ask whether he would place himself at their disposal, and whether, if rejected, he would loyally accept the situation. He would have had the greatest pleasure in acceding to that request, but he informed them that he was already pledged to fight the borough. He had, however, offered, if he should be rejected, to submit himself to a general meeting of the Liberal electors, and even to the leaders of the Liberal party, whose decision should be final.

Mr. W. H. Stone, of Newbury Park, Dorking, formerly M.P. for Portsmouth, has accepted an invitation from the Greenwich Liberal Five Hundred to become a candidate for the representation of the borough at the next election.

An independent candidate is announced for Sheffield in the person of Mr. Joy, of Leeds, a working man connected with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Mr. Joy comes forward at the solicitation of local admirers of the Claimant, and has put forward the following programme:—"A commission for inquiry into the Tichborne case, Home Rule, the Permissive Bill, and the extension of the franchise." The Conservatives have not yet decided upon a candidate to run with Mr. Roebuck. The Liberals are holding meetings in favour of Messrs. Mundella and Waddy.

The Liberals of Warrington have invited Mr. John Gordon M'Minnes, cotton spinner, to stand as the candidate of the Liberal party at the next election.

The Liberals of the southern division of the West Riding have resolved to bring forward two candidates at the next election. Mr. W. H. Leathem is likely to be one.

At a public meeting at Hunslet, Leeds, Mr. J. de Morgan announced his intention to become a candidate for the borough of Leeds. He will come forward as the champion of the Hunslet Commoners, a supporter of the Tichborne Claimant, an anti-vaccinator, and a Home Ruler.

In the event of a vacancy for Newcastle-under-Lyme, by the retirement of Sir E. Buckley, or by a dissolution, the Conservatives will bring forward Mr. C. Donaldson Hudson, of Cheshire, Salop.

On Monday night, at a meeting of the Nottingham Liberal Four Hundred, a resolution was passed, unanimously adopting Colonel Seely and the Hon. Auberon Herbert as the Liberal candidates at the next general election. Both gentlemen addressed the meeting.

The Conservatives of Bath have fixed upon Mr. Reginald Hardy, nephew of Lord Cranbrook, as a candidate. The Liberals will bring forward Colonel Hayter, the present Liberal member, and Lord John Hervey, who was defeated by only six votes at the last election.

Mr. J. Dick Peddie, of Edinburgh, one of the chief supporters of the Scotch branch of the Liberal Society, has issued an address to the electors of the Kilmarnock Burghs offering himself as a candidate at the first vacancy.

Sir James Grant Suttie, Conservative, will oppose Lord William Hay as a candidate for the Haddington district of burghs. The nomination took place on Monday, when the above, who are both connected with the county, were nominated. Lord William Hay is not disinclined to disestablishment when the time comes, but thinks this has not arrived. Sir James is an uncompromising advocate of the Establishment.

It is said that Lord Archibald Campbell, the second son of the Duke of Argyll, will be brought forward in the Liberal interest for the county seat vacant by his elder brother's acceptance of the Governor-Generalship of Canada. Mr. Malcolm, M.P. for Boston, is talked of as a Conservative candidate.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of the candidates who have passed the recent examinations:

**M.A. EXAMINATION.** — Branch I. — Classics.—W. Summers, (Gold Medal.)—University College, Oxford, and Owens College; \*H. W. Lucas, Stonyhurst College; D. B. Hurley, Private Study; A. N. Johnson, Lancashire Independent and Owens and Trinity Colleges, Cambridge; H. E. Hall, Cheshunt College. Branch III. — Logic and Psychology, Political Philosophy, History of Philosophy and Political Economy. H. W. Lucas.—(Gold Medal), Stonyhurst College; \*T. E. Scrutton, Trinity College, Cambridge; C. F. W. Wood, Trinity Hall, Cambridge; J. G. Schurman, University and Manchester New, and University Colleges, Edinburgh; W. Summers, University College, Oxford, and Owens College; T. K. Higgs, Lancashire Independent and Owens Colleges; J. Thornton, Owens College; J. Easterbrook, University College; R. H. O. Stubbs, (Gerstenberg Prize), Private Study; S. W. Green, University and Rawdon Colleges.

**D.Sc. EXAMINATION.** — Branch IV.—P. P. Bedson, Owens College; J. K. Crow, Owens College. Branch V.—Organic Chemistry.—R. H. Jude, Christ's College, Cambridge. Branch VIII.—Physical Optics, Heat, Acoustics. (Treated Experimentally.)—S. P. Thompson, B.A., private study. Branch XIV.—Geology.—C. Callaway, M.A., private study; R. D. Roberts, Clare College, Cambridge.

**FIRST D.LIT. EXAMINATION.** — H. S. Wilkinson, M.A., Owens College and Merton College, Oxford.

**EXAMINATIONS FOR WOMEN.** — **EXAMINATIONS FOR SPECIAL CERTIFICATES OF HIGHER PROFICIENCY.** Greek.—A. Gardner, Newnham Hall, Cambridge. French.—M. L. Bostock, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; A. M. M. Bretherston, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; +Mary G. Middlemore-Whittard, Ladies' College, Cheltenham. German.—A. M. Andrews, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; M. H. E. Crump, Ladies' College, Cheltenham. English.—M. L. Bostock, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; A. M. M. Bretherston, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; +M. L. Mawson, private study; M. G. Middlemore-Whittard, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; S. E. Wells, the Mount School, York. Botany.—F. E. Eves, North London Collegiate School for Girls; F. Macrae, private study.

\* Obtained the number of marks qualifying for the medal.

+ Specially distinguished.

## Epitome of News.

The Dean of Westminster, who has been on a visit to Her Majesty at Osborne, preached before the Court on Sunday morning.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left on Monday afternoon for Goodwood House, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon during the race week.

On the 12th of August the Prince of Wales, who will be accompanied by the Princess, is to lay the foundation-stone of St. Mary's Church, Southampton (Canon Wilberforce's), and will receive an address from the corporation of the town.

Parliament is not expected to be prorogued before the 20th of August.

It is understood, says the *Globe*, that the Queen offered the Earl of Beaconsfield higher honours than the Order of the Garter, but that he declined them.

The following Ministerial "communication" appears in the daily papers of Friday :— "We have authority for stating that the few remarks made by Sir William Hart Dyke at the dinner to Lord Cranbrook on Wednesday have been misunderstood. As a wrong construction may be put upon them, and the inference drawn that there will be a dissolution of Parliament in the autumn, we are requested to say that the words used by the hon. baronet were that some time hence, which he did not indicate, an appeal must necessarily be made to the constituencies, but that nothing which fell from him pointed to a probable dissolution this year."

Mr. Justice Mellor will, it is stated, retire from the Bench at the end of the present term.

It is officially announced that the Marquis of Lorne has been offered and has accepted the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

It is reported that the Government are likely to offer the chairmanship of the Scotch Endowed School Commission to Lord Moncrieff.

The Queen has conferred on Lord Tenterden, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the honour of Knight Commander of the Bath, Civil Division, and will confer the honour of Knighthood on Mr. Edward Hertslet, C.B., F.R.G.S., Librarian of the Foreign Office and Keeper of the Archives, who recently accompanied Her Majesty's Special Embassy to Berlin. The Queen has further been pleased to confer on General Sir John Linton Simmons, K.C.B., R.E., the Grand Cross of the Bath, Military Division; and on Captain John Charles Ardagh, R.E., the Companionship of the Civil Division of the Order.

Mr. Montagu Corry and Mr. Philip Currie, the joint secretaries to the Special Berlin Embassy, have each received the Companionship of the Order of the Bath.

Sir Arnold Kembell has been made Knight Commander of the Military Division of the Order of the Bath.

Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, at the request of numerous Conservative associations throughout the country who are desirous of presenting addresses to them personally by deputation on their return from Berlin, have consented to receive the addresses at the Foreign Office on Tuesday next, at half-past three o'clock.

The Marquis of Salisbury went to Osborne yesterday to receive from Her Majesty the insignia of the Order of the Garter.

Lord Carlingford and Frances Countess Waldegrave gave a dinner and ball at Strawberry-hill on Thursday. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present, and a large party were invited to meet them.

The *Echo* states that Mr. Bright will not take part in the Eastern discussion. He was to leave Edinburgh, where he has been staying since Friday, for the Highlands yesterday.

It is believed that the Government will nominate Mr. Butt, M.P., The O'Conor Don, M.P., the Lord Chancellor, and Lord O'Hagan, as commissioners to administer the Irish Intermediate Education scheme. Mr. Kavanagh, M.P., is also mentioned as one of the commissioners, and Professor Smyth, M.P., as the representative of the Presbyterian element on the board.

At the Mount St. Bernard (Roman Catholic) Reformatory, near Colville, Leicestershire, fifty-four of the convicts assaulted the officers in charge on Sunday evening, and made their escape towards Loughborough. A telegram was forwarded to the Loughborough Police-station, and several constables were sent to meet the fugitives, forty-three of whom were recaptured. The convicts were armed with bludgeons, knives, and stones, and one of them stabbed a constable in seven places. He was taken before the Loughborough magistrates yesterday morning and remanded. The other convicts have been sent back to the reformatory.

There are at this moment the unprecedented number of thirty-three ironclads in commission, besides many unarmoured frigates and corvettes of recent construction. Of the ironclads in commission fourteen are in the Mediterranean with Admirals Hornby and Lord John Hay, fifteen are in the Particular Service Squadron and First Reserve, under the orders of Sir Astley Cooper Key, and the remainder are upon the China and Pacific Stations.

In acknowledging a vote of thanks from the general committee of the Birmingham Liberal Association for his services in connection with the Contagious Diseases (Animals) and Highways Bills, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain writes as follows :—"I am glad to think that in the case of the Cattle Bill the

action of the Liberal members has removed nearly all the objectionable features of the original measure. The provisions against foreign cattle have been most materially modified in favour of freedom, while the home regulations have been made more stringent, and are likely now to afford some real security against the spread of disease."

It is stated that no fewer than ten boys have been drowned in the Thames since Tuesday last.

Work at the Eurydice was resumed on Saturday, and the wreck was brought in to a distance of rather less than a quarter of a mile from the shore, resting in thirty-three feet of water. She was brought still further in on Monday, and the work of pumping out has commenced. About a dozen bodies have been recovered.

The Midland Railway Company have just given notice of their intention to supply travellers on their system with iced water gratis. The passengers by the Midland Line have merely to make a request for iced water at any of the company's own refreshment-rooms, and a glass of the cool, refreshing beverage is immediately supplied.

On Thursday the Rev. William Ness, retired Baptist minister, of Newton Abbot, died suddenly in a railway-carriage near Haresfield Station, whilst on his way to Malvern for the benefit of his health.

According to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, the number of failures in England and Wales during the half-year ending the 30th of June was 6,812, being an increase of 1,127 as compared with the first six months of last year. With the exception of the holiday weeks and the week ended the 14th February, there was a decided increase in every week throughout the half-year.

A man named King, seventy-seven years of age, died on Friday at Richmond, in Yorkshire, from taking saltpetre in mistake for Epsom salts. He had sent his grandson to a shop for the salts, and the boy, making a mistake in the name of the drug, was served with the wrong article.

Two wife murders are reported. A retired butcher named Johnson, of Erdington, near Birmingham, beat his wife very severely on Thursday night, and threw her out into the yard, where he again attacked her several times during the night. She managed to crawl back into the house, and was found next morning in a dreadful condition. No doctor was called in, and she died on Saturday morning. After her death Johnson drowned himself in a pool in a neighbouring brickyard. They had both been drinking on the Thursday. A labourer named Gallacher killed his wife at Perth on Sunday morning. The man and his wife had been heard quarrelling on Saturday night. The quarrel was renewed early on Sunday morning, when Gallacher struck his wife and knocked her down, and she died immediately. Gallacher escaped, and has not been discovered.

A new school in Brixton, the 250th built by the London School Board, was publicly opened on Thursday under the presidency of the Rev. J. Rodgers, M.A., who expressed an opinion that, notwithstanding the complaints heard on every side, the compulsory laws had proved fairly successful.

Lord Hartington on Wednesday distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the Cambridge Local Examination at Eastbourne. He spoke at some length on the subject of intermediate education, and expressed the opinion that it was time the State should undertake the inspection of intermediate schools.

During a thunderstorm which burst over Staffordshire on Wednesday evening the lightning struck the Free Methodist Church, Polesworth, in which a tea party was being held, and entering a stove-pipe struck down several of the persons present. The minister, Mr. Griffiths, and four men were rendered insensible and severely injured. Much damage was done to the interior of the chapel.

The Australian Cricketers were entertained at a dinner at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday evening. The Duke of Manchester, who presided, spoke of this enterprise of the colonists as evidencing the readiness to share with England in any great work which she might be called upon to undertake. He remarked that the guests of the evening had won ten matches, lost five, and three in which they had played had been drawn. Mr. Gregory, the captain of the colonial team, responded to the principal toast.

Mr. William Purdy, manager of the Bank of South Australia in London, died suddenly on Friday morning. Mr. Purdy was well known as a staunch advocate of an improved mail service to Australia.

The death is announced of Mr. William Foster White, who was for eighteen years treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and for nearly six years treasurer of Christ's Hospital. Mr. White was stricken with paralysis about six years ago, and has since that time been incapacitated from active work.

A serious outbreak of fever has taken place in the lower parts of Blackburn. The fever is described as of the typhoid epidemic character. There are known to be fifty persons suffering from it, and three deaths occurred yesterday. The predisposing causes to the malady are said to have been the deep privations and suffering consequent upon the late strike.

The Canadian Press welcome the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General of Canada in warmly loyal terms.

Count Pückler, the German Emperor's Lord

Chamberlain, has announced that anyone entering the Park of Babelsberg except by the gates, must expect to be shot at by the sentinels. The Emperor will probably remain at Babelsberg a couple of weeks.

The Indian Government has reoccupied the island of Socotra, off the entrance to the Gulf of Aden. The British flag was re-hoisted on the island about six weeks ago.

The *Petit Lyonnais*, which, together with Henri Rochefort, discovered the *soi-disant* Vera Zasulitsch and fated her at Geneva a fortnight ago, now states that she is an impostor, and that the real Vera has been transported to Siberia.

M. Gambetta has left Paris for a holiday; but it is stated that he does not intend to go abroad.

The Duke of Cumberland has formally notified the death of his father, the late King of Hanover, to the German princes and free towns. His communication bears the date of the eleventh of this month. The Duke in the same document announces that he considers all his father's rights to have descended upon him, and is prepared to maintain them. While prevented from exercising his rights in the Kingdom of Hanover, the Duke will, he states, bear the title of Duke of Cumberland and Prince of Brunswick-Lüneburg. By doing so, however, he does not wish to be understood to be abandoning his claims to the succession in Hanover.

A letter has been addressed by the Crown Prince of Germany to the Queen, thanking Her Majesty in the name of the Emperor William for the assistance rendered and the sympathy displayed by the English authorities and people on the occasion of the sinking of the Grosser Kurfürst. The Crown Prince adds that as he himself had the opportunity of witnessing, immediately after the catastrophe, the noble emulation with which the first help was rendered to the wrecked men on English soil, his satisfaction has been all the greater in expressing these sentiments, which he thoroughly shares.

The rumour that the three Emperors will meet at Teplitz is not yet authenticated. It seems certain, however, that the Emperor William will meet the Emperor of Austria there. The Czar, though anxious to go to Teplitz, is prevented by the illness of the Empress.

The Papal Nuncio at Munich is about to proceed to Kissingen, to confer with Prince Bismarck on the *modus vivendi* to be established between the Roman Catholic Church and the German Government.

Yellow fever is increasing in New Orleans. On Monday there had been fifty-nine cases and twenty-five deaths since the outbreak commenced.

General Garibaldi has written a letter in which he describes the citizens of Trieste as his "enslaved brethren." He advises the agitators, however, not to undermine the Cairoli Ministry, but adds :—"I recommend rifle practice in all the Italian provinces, inasmuch as afterwards it will be necessary to come to deeds."

A numerously-attended meeting has been held at Sydney, N.S.W., to express approval of the conduct of the British Government at the Congress, and a resolution was passed congratulating the Earl of Beaconsfield and his colleagues upon the successful termination of their labours in defence of the public law of Europe and in securing the blessings of peace, whilst resolutely maintaining the honour and interests of the Empire.

Letters from Alexandria announce that the arrival of Nubar Pasha is impatiently expected. Immediately after his arrival a Ministry will be formed, in which Mr. Rivers Wilson, Nubar Pasha, and a Frenchman who seems to have already been selected by the Khedive, will figure. There is no truth in the rumours of resistance attributed to the Viceroy. He has been informed of the firm resolution of the French and English Governments, and seems more disposed than ever to carry out the reforms proposed by the Commission of Inquiry.

News from the Cape reports two rather serious engagements with the Caffres in Betschuanaland. A volunteer force engaged a body of Ceococoeni's Caffres at a place called Magnet Heights, and lost five killed and eight wounded. Another engagement is reported from a position near Kuruman, north of Griqualand West, in which the Colonial forces suffered severely.

The Emperor William has acceded to Queen Victoria's wish that the marriage of the Princess Louise of Prussia with the Duke of Connaught should be solemnised in England.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* a plan or "conspiracy" is on foot in France for a dissolution of the Assembly in November, on the pretext that Marshal MacMahon will resign unless he can get a Conservative Parliament. The conspirators believe that the rivalry between M. Grévy and M. Gambetta will prevent a Congress of the two Chambers from choosing a new President, and that then, on the plea of the safety of the State, the army may be turned to account, and the Republic be overthrown. Some of the Ministers are said to be in the plot.

The agitation for Unredeemed Italy is gradually subsiding. Having limited its action to a simple protest against the arbitrary and anti-national settlements of the Berlin Treaty, its wiser promoters disown it as inopportune the programme of the party of action with the secret enrolments of volunteers in Liguria, Piedmont, and Lombardy.

To-morrow, August 1, has been appointed in Cape Colony as a day of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace.

The Berlin Ultramontane journal *Germania* speaks of the possibility of an arrangement be-

tween the Prussian Government and the Vatican. The news, coming shortly after authentic statements to the contrary, attracts considerable attention.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that considerable anxiety is felt by the Madras Government in consequence of the destruction caused by locusts. A request has been made to the Government of India for the immediate despatch to Madras of extra famine officers, and furloughs have been completely stopped in Bengal. An important resolution of the Government of India, setting forth various schemes for relief works to be undertaken, if found necessary, in the North-west Provinces, has been published.

### Miscellaneous.

Messrs. William H. Allen and Co. (the *Academy* says) propose to issue early in August "Cyrus: its History and Present Condition." The book is adapted from the German of Herr Franz von Loher, by Mrs. A. Batson Joyner, and gives all the facts acquired by the German traveller in his recent wanderings through the length and breadth of the island of Cyprus, largely supplemented by information derived from other sources. It deals with the history of the island, its geography, climate, botany, products, social economy, and commercial prospects, and gives sketches of its scenes and its inhabitants as they presented themselves to Herr von Loher last year.

**THE BLACK COUNTRY.**—A prize fight between women took place at Cobridge, near Hanley, on Sunday morning. Two women, both married and with families, arranged to fight. They tied up their hair and made every preparation, repairing to a piece of waste ground. A ring was formed, each woman having her partisans. Teeth as well as fists were freely used, and after three rounds one of the wretches, whose nickname was Brunt, was severely bitten and retired.

**POLITICAL PROPHECY.**—In a speech by Mr. Disraeli, delivered in the House of Commons, Feb. 28, 1859, the following passage occurs:—"If this House loses its hold over the Executive of the country, what happens? We fall back on a bureaucratic system, and we should find ourselves, after all our struggles, in the very same position which in 1640 we had to extricate ourselves from. Your administration would be carried on by a Court Minister, perhaps a Court minion."

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—Mr. Samuel Sharpe has promised to give 5,000*l.* towards the building of the North Wing of University College, London, so soon as the council are prepared to begin the work. It is expected that this liberal donation, together with others which have been received, will enable the building to be very shortly commenced. A sum of 50,000*l.* in all will, however, be required to complete the extensions which are immediately contemplated.

**THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**—The Privy Council consists at the present moment of two hundred and seven members. Of these, five are princes of the blood royal, eleven are dukes, nine marquises, thirty-two earls, nine viscounts, thirty barons, twelve younger sons of dukes or marquises, seven younger sons of other peers, and thirteen baronets. Nine other members are in the succession to titles. Thus the proportion of "noble" to commoner members is one hundred and thirty-seven to seventy, or as nearly as possible two to one. In the Cabinet the proportion is three to one, if we include Lord Beaconsfield and Cairns, and seven to five if we do not.

**HOT WEATHER DANGERS.**—Dr. Munro, of Manchester, calling attention to the dangers that many persons run of sunstroke from ignorance of the possibility of being attacked by it, says:—"I have just seen a boy lose his life by playing at cricket in the sun on Friday last without his cap, bringing on inflammation of the brain. It is worth the attention of parents, school teachers, and the like, to try to prevent those under their charge exerting themselves too violently during such tropical weather. Parents also should take care not to overclothe their children. Too much clothing is one of the causes of a good deal of diarrhea and general derangement common at such times. Of course if a sudden change comes on to cold weather, warmer clothing should at once be put on."

**THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.**—The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., M.P., has accepted the post of Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. His lordship is the eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, and was born at Stafford House in 1845. He was elected in the Liberal interest for Argyllshire in 1868, and from that time until 1874 acted as private secretary to his father, who then held the office of Secretary of State for India. He married Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, the fourth daughter of the Queen, in 1871, and upon that occasion was invested with the Order of the Thistle. Lord Lorne is the author of several poetical works, the latest of which is a new metrical version of the Psalms. The Liberals of Argyllshire will have some difficulty in obtaining a suitable candidate, owing to the peculiar political position of the marquis, who was nominally a Liberal, but invariably voted with the Government on all important questions of late.

**THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S MARRIAGE.**—The following members (thirty-five including tellers) voted on Thursday night in favour of Sir Charles Dilke's amendment to the resolution to go into committee on Her Majesty's message relative to the marriage of the Duke of Connaught:—Anderson,

George; Biggar, Joseph G.; Blake, Thomas; Briggs, William E.; Bright, Jacob; Burt, Thomas; Cameron, Charles; Chamberlain, J.; Cowen, Joseph; Cross, John K.; Dillwyn, Lewis L.; Earp, Thomas; Fawcett, Henry; Holms, John; Hopwood, C. H.; James, Walter H.; Jenkins, Edward; Kenealy, Dr.; Macdonald, Alexander; M'Laren, Duncan; Mellor, Thomas W.; O'Sullivan, W. H.; Parnell, Charles S.; Pennington, F.; Phillips, R. Needham; Plimsoll, Samuel; Potter, Thomas B.; Power, John O'C.; Power, Richard; Richard, Henry; Sheil, Edward; Taylor, P. A.; Trevelyan, George O. Tellers—Sir Charles Dilke and Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

**PLEASING NEWS FOR TAXPAYERS.**—The Gibraltar correspondent of the *Western Daily Mercury* writes:—"It may be interesting to note how part of the celebrated 'Six Millions' has, in Gibraltar, literally turned to corruption. In the height of the great war scare of months ago, vast quantities of ammunition and provisions were poured into Malta and Gibraltar. And here are now lying, among other things, bales of hay and cases of preserved meats, which once did represent a vast amount of money. A recent examination of stores has led to disclosures which cannot but increase the general satisfaction that our troops have not been called into the field. So carelessly were the tins of preserved meats, upon which an army was to depend in great part for subsistence and fighting stamina, packed, that the nails driven in to fasten their covers found their way inside the tins themselves, and it is not difficult to imagine the condition of preserved meat, which have laid for months in 'ventilated' tins.

**THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF MODERN LIFE.**—On Thursday the Duke of Devonshire presided at a meeting held at Buxton, when the public room, which is calculated to seat 2,500 persons, was well filled in every part by a fashionable audience. The object of the meeting was to listen to a lecture by Miss Emily Faithfull, on "The Extravagances of Modern Life." The noble duke, at the close of the lecture, in responding to the vote of thanks accorded to him, remarked that the lecture treated on one of the greatest evils of the day. It was an evil that had not been confined to the present time, but had been handed down from a very remote period. It was, he thought, open to much doubt if the evil had been so rife as it was at the present time, or if it had been so prevalent among all classes of society. The results of extravagance were so manifest, and led to such an amount of misery, that it was an easy task to denounce it; but this was not all that was required. It was requisite that not only the cause but the cure should be pointed out, and this had been done by the lecturer. He hoped the subject would be properly taken up. Miss Faithfull has presented 2*l.* to the Devonshire Hospital as the proceeds of the lecture after paying expenses.

**SIR WILFRID LAWSON AND MR. BRIGHT.**—A reply to Mr. John Bright's letter respecting the Permissive Bill has been written by Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Sir Wilfrid is greatly encouraged to find that Mr. Bright, in his letter recently published, declines to argue the question. He says, "Disparaging letters from great authorities will not now deter thinking persons from supporting permissive prohibition of the liquor traffic"; and until Mr. Bright brings before Parliament "the practical and just legislation" to which his letter alluded, Sir Wilfrid will persevere with the Permissive Bill. If Mr. Bright had been a member of the Canadian Parliament, which has just passed a similar law, would he (Sir Wilfrid asks) have stood up in that assembly to maintain the right of the monopolists to enrich themselves at the expense of the community? Yet Mr. Bright wants to get rid of the English Permissive Bill before doing anything himself towards attacking the great national evil. Mr. Bright has said in one of his speeches that publicans deal in "articles which promote crime, disorder, and madness." Sir Wilfrid consoles his friends by saying that Mr. Bright's letters and speeches have not hitherto weakened the movement even in Birmingham.

**BATHING.**—With a view to mitigate to some extent the loss of life which at this period of the year occurs with such distressing frequency, especially when the temperature is so high as it has been recently, Mr. Lambton Young, the secretary of the Royal Humane Society, has opportunely issued and circulated the following advice to bathers:—"Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal, or when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause, or when the body is cooling after perspiration. Avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after having been a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness with numbness of the hands and feet; but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats after having been in the water, or remaining too long in the water, but leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach. The young and those who are weak had better bathe two or three hours after a meal; the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to giddiness or faintness, or suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser."

**THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.**—A total eclipse of the sun took place on Monday. It was visible, however, in its total phase only along a track extending from Eastern Siberia across Behring's Straits,

through Alaska, British Columbia, and the Western States of America. The only convenient region for observing the eclipse was in the neighbourhood of Denver City, Colorado. To this spot many of the leading astronomers of America betook themselves, while Messrs. Ranyard, Lockyer, Penrose, and others went from England. A telegram from that place, dated Monday, says that the astronomers succeeded in taking most satisfactory observations, drawings, and photographs along the line of totality. The corona was unusually bright, extending 70,000 miles from the sun in all directions. The chromosphere appeared to be about 2,000 (?) miles in depth. Two protuberances only were seen, very faintly visible on the western side of the moon. There was an entire absence of the pinkish red flames observed on some previous occasions, and the spectroscope revealed no extra red or violet lines. At the moment of totality the Fraunhofer lines and both the "H" lines were reversed. Very bright lines near large B, and also bright lines F and 1474 Kirchoff were observed. The temperature fell from 18 to 33 degrees in different localities during the eclipse. No intermercurial planet was observed. The weather was perfect. Professor Norman Lockyer reports that the solar protuberances were fainter and fewer, but that the corona was ten times brighter than in the eclipse of 1871, thus indicating a variation with the maximum and minimum sun-spot periods.

**THE TREATY OF BERLIN.**—The territorial changes resulting from the Treaty of Berlin are thus summed up by the *Athenaeum*:—"The territorial changes effected by the Treaty of Berlin are of a most comprehensive nature. By the Treaty of San Stefano Turkey was called upon to surrender 78,550 square miles, with 4,539,000 inhabitants (see *Athenaeum*, 1878, p. 417.) The Treaty of Berlin deals with 83,300 square miles and 4,882,000 inhabitants, as follows:

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Mahomedans.
Ceded to Roumania .....	5,935	245,000	142,000
Servia .....	4,975	264,000	75,000
Montenegro .....	1,549	40,000	9,000
Austria .....	15	2,000	—
Greece (?) .....	5,930	750,000	40,000
To be occupied and administered by Austria .....	28,125	1,061,000	518,000
Formed into the Principality of Bulgaria .....	24,404	1,773,000	681,000
Included in Eastern Roumania .....	18,646	748,000	265,000
The island fortress of Ada Kale, recently occupied by Austria, is not referred to in the Treaty at all, and will probably remain in the hands of the Power which now holds it. Roumania, in exchange for the territory ceded, is called upon to surrender 3,270 square miles, with 140,000 inhabitants, to Russia. The political divisions of the Balkan peninsula will henceforth be as follows:—			
Square Miles. Inhabitants. Mahomedans.			
Roumania ... 49,463 .... 5,149,000 .... 143,800			
Servia ..... 18,816 ..... 1,642,068 ..... 75,500			
Montenegro... 2,886 ..... 210,000 ..... 9,000			
Turkey ..... 140,963 ..... 8,359,000 ..... 3,981,000			

But if we exclude the provinces 'indefinitely' to be occupied by Austria, Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumania, there remain to Turkey only 74,790 square miles, with 4,779,000 inhabitants, of whom 2,521,500 are Mahomedans. In Armenia Russia takes 10,000 square miles, with about 350,000 inhabitants. Cyprus, entrusted to the keeping of England, has an area of 2,288 square miles, and about 150,000 inhabitants."

**THE MIDDLESEX MAGISTRATES AND LORD CARNARVON.**—A very discreditable bit of official spite has come out this week. It appears that on Lord Salisbury's retiring from the Chairmanship of the Middlesex Quarter-Session, some of the Court had wished to elect Lord Carnarvon in the place of Lord Salisbury, and had sounded him on the subject. No sooner was it known that Lord Carnarvon was thought of, than a requisition, signed by the Duke of Wellington, as Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex, and by a considerable number of magistrates, amongst whom were four members of the Government, was got up requesting Captain Francis Brockman Morley to accept the chairmanship. Of course this was a mere move of party spite against Lord Carnarvon for his resignation of office. It is most unprecedented for the Lord-Lieutenant of a county to head a canvass for a particular chairman, and such a course would never have been dreamt of, had not the anger of the Government against Lord Carnarvon burnt very fiercely indeed. When Mr. Sharpe brought out before the Middlesex magistrates on Thursday this shabby intrigue against Lord Carnarvon, there was not a word said by anybody in defence of it; in fact, there was nothing to say. The whole business was most discreditable to those who originated it, and the Duke of Wellington especially must bear a large share of the disgrace. Lord Carnarvon, of course, had never intended to serve except he had been unanimously elected, and had expressly stated this, in answer to the magistrates who had entreated him to consider the proposal. The Duke of Wellington has achieved a victory which is not very worthy of his father's name.—*Spectator*.

**COOKING REFORM.**—The Master Warden, and several members of the Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Cooks attended at South Kensington the other day, to witness the results of a practical experiment in the art of cooking, which we trust will not be the last of its kind. The Wardens and Assistants recently proposed through their solicitor to defray the expense of training a certain number of girls in the art of cooking, and in reply to this proposal an arrangement was made for the selection of girls, the daughters of working men, from the ward schools of Bishopsgate-street and Cripplegate Within, Tower and Billinggate, to

attend in batches at the National Training School of Cookery, South Kensington. Each batch was to receive sixteen lessons. On the completion of the series of lessons, the Master Wardens and Assistants of the company were invited to attend in the demonstration kitchen at South Kensington, and judge for themselves the result of the experiment. The girls commenced by cleaning the utensils which they had to use, and then proceeded to render and clarify fat for the making of cakes and the other various uses to which this important ingredient is put in cooking. This was followed by the making and cooking of sundry dishes, and the result was on the whole satisfactory. The work, we are told, proved to be very unequal in point of merit; and we should have been very much surprised if it had not. We doubt whether a like number of adults who had only received sixteen lessons would have been able to place on the table a bill of fare of equal merit. That there should have been failures under the circumstances was inevitable, and by no means to be regretted, for practically a failure is often a sounder and therefore a better, lesson than a success. The value of the experiment did not, however, depend upon either failure or success after sixteen lessons. Its real value consisted in the fact that the Worshipful Company of Cooks have resolved to spend some of their surplus wealth in something more desirable than feasting themselves. They cannot do better than appropriate a portion, at least, of their funds in the training of girls at South Kensington or elsewhere, but no one supposes that the daughters of working men can be made cooks in sixteen lessons.—*Leeds Mercury.*

### Gleanings.

"This summer ladies are going to dress their hair as they did three hundred years ago," says a newspaper. This makes some of the ladies pretty old.

A gentleman of Herts has a favourite pig which he has called "Maud"; his explanation is that he did so because she is continually "coming into the garden."

"What is that man yelling at?" asked an Illinois farmer of his boy. "What's he yelling at?" "Yes." "Why," chuckled the boy, "he's yelling at the top of his voice."

A big Yankee from Maine, on paying his bill in a London restaurant, was told that the sum put down didn't include the waiter. "Wal," he roared, "I didn't eat any waiter, did I?"

"Is that a friend of yours?" asked a gentleman, pointing to one who was rapidly moving down the street. "Can't tell you till next Saturday," returned the individual address, "I've just lent him five shillings."

"Sambo, what do you suppose is the reason that the sun goes towards the south in the winter?" "Well, I don't know, massa, unless he no stand de climate ob de norf, and so am 'bliged to go to de souf, where he spexiences warmer longitude."

A tailor, while travelling on the lakes, was asked by a Yankee where he lived, and what his business was, &c., to which he replied that he lived in Toledo, and that his profession was sitting on the smooth side of poverty and jerking out the cords of affliction.

The passion for dress, about which we hear so much just now, is nothing new. An old satirist thus lampoons the ladies of his day:—

What is the reason—can you guess—

Why men are poor, and women thinner?

So much do they for dinner dress

That nothing's left to dress for dinner.

**SPECIE AND SPECIES.**—"I fear," said a country minister to his flock, "when I explained to you in my last charity sermon that philanthropy is the love of our species, you must have understood me to say 'specie,' which may account for the smallness of the collection. You will prove, I hope, by your present contribution, that your are no longer labouring under the same mistake."

**THE SULTAN AND HIS FRIENDS.**—*Mayfair* thus puts into rhyme what the Sultan may have said on seeing the recently-issued "map showing the territory restored to Turkey by the Congress of Berlin":—

"Restored to Turkey!" 'Tis a trickster's jest,  
On Islam prostrate, plundered, dispossessed.  
The banded spoilers share our northern lands,  
While England on the southern lays her hands.  
Pretended friend, but Giaour-like at the best,  
She pockets Cyprus, and "protects" the rest,  
Though hard the terms our foe the Russian sends,  
Allah, bismillah! save us from our friends!

**THE DANGER OF USING SIMILES**—One of the most remarkable similes I remember to have heard was put forward on Tuesday in the uncongenial atmosphere of a committee-room in the House of Commons. The subject under consideration was the East London Railway Company's Bill, and among the witnesses was Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen. In the course of his evidence (as reported in the *Times*) the right hon. gentleman "compared the company to a man struggling in deep water with two heavy weights attached to his legs, who, unless a rope were thrown to him, would be strangled!" This comes of writing fairy tales. It is only in Wonderland that men are strangled by means of heavy weights attached to their legs.—*Mayfair.*

**DISAPPOINTING.**—The Washington correspondent of the *Boston Journal* says that, as one representative was leaving the United States Capitol after the close of the recent session, a pensioner who hails from his district came up to him and said, "Well, general, you did not get my Bill through."

"Your Bill, sir?" asked the general. "Yes, my Bill for granting pensions to those who were called out by General Strong." "Oh!" exclaimed the general. "Yes, I remember. Yes; why I carried that Bill through both Houses without any trouble." "You did! I did not see anything about it in the newspapers." "My dear sir!" said the general, in his most tragic tones, "I carried your Bill through both Houses in my pocket. At the next session, sir, when there will be less excitement, I shall have it passed. Good-bye; I will see you again, sir, in December!"

**BOOK LENDING.**—A celebrated lawyer once lent a book to a friend, and, as he gave it to him, begged that he would not fail to return it, adding, good-humouredly, "Although most of my friends are bad arithmeticians, they are all good book-keepers." This jest recalls some witty verses entitled, "The Art of Book-keeping," from which we give a few stanzas:—

I, of my Spencer quite bereft,  
Last winter sore was shaken;  
Of Lamb I've but a quarter left,  
Nor could I save my Bacon.  
They pick'd my Locke, to me far more  
Than Brahma's patent worth;  
And now my losses I deplore,  
Without a home on earth.  
They still have made me slight returns,  
And thus my grief divide;  
For, oh! they've cured me of my Burns,  
And eased my Akenside.  
But all I think I shall not say,  
Nor let my anger burn;  
For as they have not found me Gay;  
They have not left me Sterne.

**AN ERRATIC MACHINE.**—The new flying machine in America has been behaving in a manner that gives great pain to all who are interested in its reputation, and unless it mends its ways it will before long be pronounced even more unmanageable than a balloon. On the 4th inst., in the presence of about 50,000 spectators, it started from the common at Boston on an expedition intended to demonstrate to a wondering multitude the possibilities of aerial navigation. The plan was to sail around the top of the houses and over the principal streets. When, however, it was "let go," instead of flying up gradually and gracefully, as was expected, it shot up like an arrow at the most frightful speed to the distance of about two thousand feet. It was obviously beyond the control of the aeronaut, who was the object of universal sympathy, more especially as, when he let off some of the gas, the machine obstinately refused to descend, but still kept on shooting upwards. At last it took a lateral course, and, proceeding through the air at a rapid rate over the neighbouring country, ultimately consented to descend at the little town of Farnham, to the great alarm of the inhabitants. Hoping that it would behave better after this escapade, the aeronaut let it go up again, and attempted to induce it to carry him back to Boston. This, however, the machine absolutely refused to do, and its conduct was altogether so wild and erratic that the aeronaut, bringing it down again with some difficulty, packed it up in disgust and returned with it to Boston by rail, explaining its failure by saying that the steering apparatus was out of order.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### MARRIAGES.

**STURGE—THOMPSON.**—July 23, at the Friends' Meeting House, Bridgwater, Walter Sturge, of Bristol, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Francis James Thompson, Hamp Green, Bridgwater.

**BARRETT—FITZGERALD.**—July 24, at the Brixton Independent Church, Frederic, fourth son of Richard Barrett, Esq., of Langley House, Grove-lane, Denmark-hill, to Emily Geraldine, only daughter of Desmond Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq., M.S.T.E., of Brixton.

**HIGGINS—HINDS.**—July 24, at Sutherland Congregational Church, Walworth-road, London, G. H. Higgins, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.G.P.Ed., L.M., of Belmont House, Leeds, to Mary Madeline, daughter of the late C. Hind, Esq., of London.

**WATSON—SCOTT.**—July 24, at the Baptist Chapel, West-street, Rochdale, by the Rev. A. H. Drysdale, M.A., Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Watson, of Horse Carrs, Rochdale, to Charlotte, younger daughter of W. A. Scott, Broadfield, Rochdale.

**MELLOR—DAWSON.**—July 25, at Lancaster, by the Rev. Robert Dawson, B.A., of Nottingham, the Rev. E. Mellor, D.D., of Halifax, to Isabel, sixth daughter of the late Edward Dawson, Esq., of Oldcliffe Hall.

**HILLINGWORTH—HOLDERNESS.**—July 25, at South Parade Chapel, Leeds, W. Illingworth, of Mount Preston, Leeds, to Sarah Ann, daughter of the late J. Holderness, of Liverpool.

**BEGGS—RANSFORD.**—July 27, at Regent's-park Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Landels, Thomas Beggs, Esq., of Shortlands, Kent, Chairman of the Beckenham Local Board, to Mary Golborne, younger daughter of the late John Ransford, of Leamington.

**NEWTON—MAYO.**—July 29, at the Sale Congregational Church, by the Rev. W. B. Vasey, Matthew Shaw Newton, of Rivers Hill, Ashton-upon-Ribble, to Susan, fourth daughter of the late William Mayo, of Manchester.

**HOLTTUM—BENTALL.**—At Maplestead, Essex, in the Congregational Chapel, by the Rev. F. Fairbank, Septimus, youngest son of Richard Holttum, Linton, Cambs, to Harriett Fairey, eldest daughter of Charles Bentall, of Gages Farm, Maplestead.

#### DEATHS.

**EWART.**—July 23, at Margate, Rev. William Ewart, of Trinity Presbyterian Church, Kentish Town.

**PURDY.**—July 25, W. Purdy, Esq., of Henley Lodge, Stamford-hill, and the Bank of South Australia.

**HALL.**—July 28, Sarah, widow of the late Rev. George Hall, of Henfield, Sussex, aged 79.

**THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.**—The Medical profession are now ordering Cadbury's Cocoa Essence in thousands of cases, because it contains more nutritious and flesh-forming elements than any other beverage, and is preferable to the thick starch Cocoa ordinarily sold. When you ask for Cadbury's Cocoa Essence be sure that you get it, as shopkeepers often push imitations for the sake of extra profit. Makers to the Queen. Paris depot: 90, Faubourg St. Honore.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**—To Nervous Sufferers.—Nervousness, so called, has been said to arise from foul blood or a guilty conscience. When the first is the origin, the afflicted may be cheered by the knowledge that a course of Holloway's Pills will dissipate both cause and effect. Many nervous invalids of long duration have afforded the most remarkable recoveries under these purifying Pills, which have assuaged sufferings of the severest character, and steadily restored the afflicted to comfort, confidence, and health, after change of climate and every other means had signally failed. Holloway's Pills renew the lost appetite, and regulate digestion, without permitting those feelings of fulness, flatulence, distension, faintness, and palpitation, which seem to threaten instant death to the timid and feeble.

**CHILDREN TEETHING.**—Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup cannot injure the most delicate infant, is used only on the gums, contains no narcotic, and gives immediate relief. Of all chemists, 2s 9d. per bottle.

**EPPS'S CACAOINE.**—(Quintessence of Cacao.)—Cacaoine is not so rich as chocolate, or substantial as prepared cocoa, but when made is a very fluid beverage, with an almond-like flavour, clean to the palate as tea, and refreshing to a degree, owing to the volatile action of the set free active principle of cacao, theobromine. Cacaoine is the one stimulative warm drink that affords sterling support to the system. Each packet is labelled "James Epps and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly."

**RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE.**—The marked superiority of this Laundry Blue over all others, and the quick appreciation of its merits by the public has been attended by the usual result—viz., a flood of imitations. The merit of the latter mainly consists in the ingenuity exerted, not simply in imitating the square shape, but making the general appearance of the wrappers resemble that of the genuine article. The manufacturers beg therefore to caution all buyers to see "Reckitt's Paris Blue" on each packet.

**VIOLET INK.**—A sixpenny bottle of Judson's Violet Dye will make a pint of beautiful ink in one minute by simply adding "hot water." Why not use this beautiful and economical preparation? In a pailful of water small woollen or silk articles can be dyed in ten minutes. Judson's Dyes, 24 colours, sixpence per bottle. Sold by chemists and stationers.

**PERFECTION.**—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is offered to the public with full confidence in its merits. Testimonials of the most flattering character have been received from every part of the world. Over forty years the favourite and never-failing preparation to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, requiring only a few applications to secure new and luxuriant growth. The soft and silky texture of healthy hair follows its use. That most objectionable and destructive element to the hair called Dandruff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

### Advertisements.

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The Committee appointed at the Autumnal Session of the Baptist Union, held at Newport in October, 1877, to prepare a Presentation to the Rev. CHARLES WILLIAMS, of Accrington, for the generous and efficient services rendered to the Denomination—especially in connection with the Annuity and Augmentation Funds—intend to CLOSE the SUBSCRIPTION LISTS on the 21st SEPTEMBER next. They will be happy to RECEIVE CONTRIBUTIONS from any Friends of Mr. WILLIAMS who would not like to be omitted from the List of Donors.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Secretary of the Baptist Union, 19, Castle Street, Holborn, London, E.C.

**NEW COLLEGE,** CHURCHES DESIRING the SERVICES of STUDENTS during the Long Vacation from July 7th to Sept. 29th are requested to apply to "PREACHING SECRETARY," New College, Hampstead, London, N.W.

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Terms from 26 Guineas per annum.

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For Prospectuses or further particulars apply to the PRINCIPAL, as above, to Mrs. MILNE, or to the Secretary, Mr. ALBERT GOODMAN, Taunton.

**HOUSE PROPERTY AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.**

THE Second Annual Meeting of this Company was held at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, City, on Wednesday evening, May 29th. WM. SMITH, Esq., Chairman of the Company, presided, and a large number of Shareholders were present. The Report was read by the Secretary, Mr. W. H. Basden, and the balance-sheet was taken as read by the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his remarks, said that the success of the Company proved that a large income could be made out of buying and selling houses. The Directors also desired to provide suitable house accommodation for the working classes, and he had visited different portions of the Metropolis to ascertain which was the most productive and desirable part for them to invest in. There were some parts which they dared not touch. They did not come before the public to get money by saying that they laid themselves out directly to raise the working classes. They did it indirectly, by giving them better houses, which was an elevating process, and lifted them out of their miserable dungeons. They were drawn out into open thoroughfares and fine neighbourhoods in the East of London—amongst the finest thoroughfares in the metropolis. The Directors had great confidence in investing their money there, and he thought that ultimately it would be a very satisfactory investment for the Company. They had taken such localities as the Wandsworth-road, contiguous to several lines of railway, where the houses were no sooner completed than they were let to a respectable class of mechanics, engineers, stokers, porters, and others. The houses were let the moment they were completed, they kept well let, and their experience of them was that they had not lost a week's rent throughout the year from that class of tenants. They found that the working people were among the most honest class. (Hear, hear.) They had now 1,300 or 1,400 houses, and the majority of them were for the working class. They had especially devoted their time to the investing of the Company's money, and they had not invested it in anything at all of a palatial character. Attention was given to estates that would be good investments for their money. They therefore ran no risk, but it was divided and subdivided many times. Every tenant had a separate obligation, and if they had two tenants they divided the risk by one-half, and in that way the loss of rent was reduced to a minimum which was extremely small. They did not go into investments unless they saw that it would be immediately productive by an immediate occupation. There was nothing speculative in any of the transactions of the Company, and the money was well looked after when invested. He would just mention certain of the advantages of that Company. They had one golden ball, the £10,000 odd of reserve fund. They had made some money by their re-sales, and had scarcely a single estate but what they could obtain a considerable advance upon what they gave for it. If they realised all their estates they would probably get from £60,000 to £70,000 profit. For an estate which cost them £2,400 they had an offer of an advance of £500, but they did not take it, because they thought that it was worth more; and he recommended the Board not to sell their property unless they could replace it with something at least quite as good. (Hear, hear.) Let the shareholders have the benefit of their estates. But as they were a business Company, if they could sell their estates and get a good profit on the price paid for them, they should be disposed to do so. They did not want to inflate the value of their property, or to make it look worth more than it really was, but depend upon it, with all their advantages, and considering the fine property that it was, it was worth more than the present premium, and the premium of the next issue would be £4 instead of £3, as at present. That was the natural outcome of a prosperous concern; it was giving for a thing what it was worth. The Company had a large sum of money to receive beyond the £16,000 odd, which was shown upon the balance-sheet as net income. A large amount of money was expended to discharge the liabilities—the ground rents of the estates, the rates and taxes, the general repairs, the Solicitor's account—which he was happy to say was nominal, only £50. The Directors did not take to themselves any credit for what had been done, except so far as that they had acted as gentlemen possessing ordinary common-sense, and had done their work in their various departments. By judicious arrangement, and looking after the gross amount collected, they swill up the lesser items which went to pay the interest on their shares. With reference to the purchases made during the year, they had increased that portion at Bromley, or rather at Poplar, near the West India Docks, which was one of the most valuable districts in the metropolis for the working classes. They had a large number of houses there. They had some 300 or 400 in the East of London. There were a million of inhabitants in the East of the metropolis; and if they went where the million were, and undertook an enterprise for accommodating them, the chances were nine out of ten that they would be successful. In Hackney, Clifton, and Stoke Newington, they had a property of small houses admirably adapted for their purposes. The property in Wandsworth-road would be a very valuable and profitable investment for the Company. In other parts of the metropolis their estates were increasing, and the shop property was increasing immensely in value. One estate for which they give £17,000 they could get £24,000 if they sold it, after holding on a little longer. That was the kind of thing they were doing. They had great faith in what they were doing, but there was nothing speculative in it. In Stoke Newington there was shop property which was all productive, and so were nearly all of their 200 shops. They had shops tacked on to their smaller estates, where there was a little goodwill, and by-and-by they would get a handsome premium out of their shop property. What he had said was from the personal and inner life of the

Company; but they had nothing to keep from them, and they had no secrets. He trusted that what they had done had been done thoroughly and to their satisfaction. (Applause.)

Mr. W. SUTTON GOVER (Member for the City of London on the London School Board), seconded the motion for the adoption of the Report. He was glad to see so many shareholders present, for it showed the interest they took in the Company and their determination to extend its business. He would go through the items of the Report and balance-sheet, and refer to the principles the Company was founded upon. The capital of the Company allotted had increased from £156,350 at the end of the first year to £360,875 at the end of the second; so that in that bad year they had issued over £204,000 of capital. That was one-third more than they did in the first year. The premiums received on the capital, which was rather a novel thing in a Company only two years old, had increased in the year by £17,000; but at the present time, when the fourth issue of capital was all but completed, the premiums received would be something like £24,000. The amount expended on the purchase of estates had increased by £222,000 in the year, and their estates now amounted to £327,361. The Directors had made many excellent bargains besides, and the contracts that were signed, added to these, would give more than £400,000 of estates purchased before the end of the twenty-four months from the commencement of the Company. After all deductions had been made, the earnings of the Company for the past year amounted to £16,200, without the profit on re-sales, which brought it up to £18,600. The earnings for the year really were £18,600; but if they took off the profit on the re-sales, they still had 7½ per cent. net on the actual capital at work during the period, and he thought that was a very successful result. (Hear, hear.) They had 5 per cent. the first year, 5½ per cent. the second year, and, if they adopted the Directors' report, they would receive 6 per cent. in the third year. After paying that 5½ per cent. there was still a small balance in favour of the Company, besides the entire profit made by the re-sale of the estates. After paying all establishment expenses and cost of getting out of capital—which it was agreed should be deducted from premiums—and all outgoings, there remained a reserve fund of over £10,000, which had been formed by the profits on re-sales and by the premiums on shares. The Chairman then quoted from the last year's Report and speeches as to the principles adopted for the issue of shares and payment of establishment expenses.

At the end of the second year, after paying off all establishment expenses and cost of getting out of capital, and all outgoings, there remained a reserve fund of £10,370. (Hear, hear.) The first year handled them a charge of establishment expenses carried forward, and the second year had wiped it off, and the use of the premiums and the profits on re-sales and rents left them no establishment expenses carried forward, but with a reserve fund bearing profit to the shareholders. The amount of capital at work during the present year would be much larger than during the past, and the Directors had made a very elaborate calculation upon that subject, not only to satisfy themselves that they could do it, but that they could do it and leave a good balance after they had done it. It was a safe calculation that they had made that they could pay 6 per cent. for the second year. And £400,000 out of the £1,000,000 being nearly completed, four-tenths of the work of getting out the entire capital of the Company had virtually been done at the date of the second annual meeting; and, of course, the expenses of getting out the capital would cease when the capital had all been got out. The Report said: "As it is desirable that the remainder of the capital should be speedily completed, shareholders are requested to co-operate with the Directors by introducing their friends as new shareholders. This can be done with advantage while the premiums are low." Whatever they thought of the premium of £4, it would pay the shareholder; and he said that, as they were warranted in anticipating the profits which they made by judicious buying, their shares would go up to £10 premium, and that before very long. He honestly believed that, from a thorough knowledge of the working of the Company. (Hear, hear.) The earnings were comprised of four items of receipts, and the expenditure comprised three items, and another item, which would be the fourth, connected with the getting out of the capital. The rents were £15,000; the interest on temporary investments, £1,000; the fees, £27; the net profits on estates sold, £2,346; making a total of £18,436 as the net earnings of the Company for the year. On the other side, the interest paid to shareholders was £11,800; to depositors, £221; and to bankers, £488; making £12,500 for interest. There was also £300 for furniture, and £3,400 for working expenses, making a total of £16,290 14s. Supposing they had had no premiums, they would still have paid 5½ per cent. for the past year, because they would have had the rents, and they would still have recommended them to pay 6 per cent. for the next year, because their earnings would enable them to do so; but they would then have to do what other companies did who had no premiums on their shares—the premiums on our shares being unique—they would have had to carry forward their establishment expenses, and have had to spread them over ten or fifteen years. Coming to the profit and loss, there was the balance of establishment expenses from last year, now written off. But he had forgotten the most important item in the expenditure—share commission and expenses attending the getting out of capital, £7,500. They thought, first of all, that they must advertise in order to get out their £1,000,000. It would be impossible to get it out without advertising, for the newspapers were their shop-windows, where they displayed their wares for sale; and a proof of that being so was the fact of their capital having been taken up where the capital of scarcely any other company had been taken up during the same period. But they thought that capital should bear its total expenses. During the two years they had never been on the Stock Exchange—not a single £10 had travelled there, but a small commission had been allowed in some cases—5s. per share as a maximum—and the total

during the two years was £800. They had charged every expense belonging to the current business, which was not capital expense, to the working expenses, and every capital expense they had charged to the capital account. He did not think it would be necessary to spend £7,500 next year. But taking the time and the work, and what they had to show for their money that day, he did not know any fair, reasonable, and common-sense men who would say that £7,500 was wasted or lavishly thrown away. (Hear, hear.) They would judge that with good intentions and with fair judgment it was wisely invested for the establishment of this great and useful Company. (Hear, hear.) There was an item, commission on agencies, £139; it was a very important item, for it was £139 earned by managing other people's property. They professed to be the best Company, and if any man wished to buy or sell, or to have his property managed, and he came to them, they did it, and that was an item that would grow to be a source of great profit to the funds of the Company.

Several questions having been put by shareholders and answered, the Rev. W. M. STATHAM (Canonbury) remarked on the moderate commission paid to the agents, to whom the Company were much indebted, and on the increasing interest which would be derived when the amount now expended in advertising ceased. He added:—"I came here to-day for a special purpose—not so much for the interest I hold in the Company, as to say that during an experience of twenty years I have seen so many widows and so many people who have slender means lose their little all in companies which have wrecked them without one thought of charity, that I came here to know really what this Company was, so that I might be able to give some counsel to those who were living upon slender means and had a hard battle to fight, and to tell them—not as having personal interest in the Company—but for their own good, that there was a company which would yield them 5 per cent., and in which the earnings of their life will not be wrecked." In further explanation, Mr. W. S. GOVER said:—"The principle of premiums which we have adopted—is letting in people as shareholders, so that the profits shall not be in any way injured by those who have not borne the heat and burden of the day—is equitable and just in principle, and will make your Company one of the greatest of the day. If I told you what I think in my heart you would say, 'What a sanguine man he is!' You know that we received £20,000 in premiums by the second annual meeting, and we shall have, when we meet in a year's time, £36,000 in premiums. We are now only children, we are only in the cradle at the present time; but the system is such that it must work out this company for a safe and profitable investment for you all as any business man can desire. I pick out from the list of shareholders one large shareholder who holds 100 shares; we have 120 ministers on the list; and in our 1400 shareholders we have got Dr. Raleigh, Dr. Angus, Dr. Landells, and a host of other names which I could give you. We have clergymen of the Church of England, we have clergymen of the Church of Rome, ministers of every Dissenting denomination. Why is it? I believe it is because they recognise in the principles of the Company and in the honesty of intention of the management a great public boon, and so they give their sanction to it. We have got twenty or thirty members of the Corporation in the Company."

The Report was then adopted unanimously, and Mr. W. S. GOVER and Mr. F. J. HARTLEY were re-elected Directors. DR. UNDERHILL, Hon. Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, said he had had to check the collection of rents paid to the Company, and he had been startled at the amount of money invested in house property in London, which was valued at £400,000,000. In forming that Company they had an enormous basis on which to rest their action, and by which to secure the objects they had in view. Their property was real property, not speculative property, and he thought the people who invested in a Company like that were investing in as safe a security as they could well obtain anywhere. There were very many people investing in that Company not people of property, but of small means, and they felt that they were trustees for those people, and that they had a very great responsibility. And on his own behalf and that of his colleagues he might say that they were never insensible of that responsibility at their weekly meetings, and they carried that feeling into the business of the Company with the full purpose, by God's blessing, not only to make the undertaking a success, but to do so by acting with perfect integrity and uprightness. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. F. J. HARTLEY, Hon. Sec., London Sunday School Union, and Chairman of British Equitable Assurance Company, expressed thanks for his re-election. He held in his hand a letter from his friend the Rev. Dr. Raleigh, who said, "I quite intended to be present at the meeting of 'House Property Company' on Wednesday, and to express my confidence, although so young a shareholder, in the Company and its Directors, if such expression on my part should seem fitting."

Mr. Charles K. Dyer was re-elected one of the Auditors, and a letter was read from Mr. James Clarke, another of the Auditors, and editor of the *Christian World*, in which he said:—"I cannot refrain from expressing my great and entire satisfaction with the condition of your youthful Company, which has sprung to manhood almost at a bound. Everybody concerned in it must I should think, be very agreeably surprised with the progress that has been made in so short a time. Such growth in two years could hardly have been expected even by the most sanguine person; but yet I believe that, when the nature and merits of the Company become more widely known, its extension will be still more rapid. It bids fair, indeed, to become what it deserves to be under the present management, one of the largest and most flourishing Companies of the kind in London."

Votes of thanks to the directors and officers were then passed and acknowledged, and the proceedings, which were marked throughout by the utmost cordiality and unanimity, closed.

Immediately after the meeting the whole of the remainder of the fourth issue of shares at £3 per share premium was taken up, and a portion of the fourth issue at £4 per share premium. These are now in process of allotment. The office of the Company is 92, Canon-street.

JULY 31, 1878.

**WESTWOOD PARK HOUSE, FOREST HILL, S.E.**

The Rev. H. J. CHANCELLOR receives a limited number of PUPILS to board and educate. The course of instruction includes the subjects required for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.

The year is divided into three Terms. The Principal is assisted by able masters in the various subjects of study. The house is healthily situated on the highest part of Forest-hill, and is complete in all its sanitary arrangements. Special attention is given by the Principal to the religious and moral training of the Pupils, as well as to their domestic comfort. Particulars as to fees and references on application.

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Conducted by Mrs. MARTIN and her Daughters.

Assisted by Masters, and Qualified English and Foreign Governesses.

Pupils prepared annually for the Cambridge Local and other Examinations.

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For views and prospectus apply to the Principals, Messrs. J. and J. W. Marsh.

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Thorough Education, Cheerful, Healthful Home, Good Table, Motherly Care.

Every attention to ladylike training. Terms moderate.

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Established 1829, by the late Mr. Sunderland.

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**BELMONT, PRESTON ROAD, BRIGHTON.**

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School situated in healthy suburb of Brighton. Principal a Dissenter. In 1876 one pupil passed the Matriculation Examination, London University, in Honours. Prospectus supplied on application.

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A thoroughly efficient School, situated in one of the healthiest districts of England. References.

C. STEWART, LL.D., Principal.

**STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BRECHES GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**

Principals—The Misses HOWARD.

SECOND TERM began THURSDAY, MAY 2.

**SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, MALVERN HOUSE, WELLINGTON PLACE, READING.**

Conducted by Miss LACY during many years.

The School is worked upon the modern system of Education. An efficient staff of Resident Governesses and of Professors. Large house and garden, healthily situated in a good part of Reading, which, according to the published statistics, is one of the healthiest towns in the kingdom.

Terms from Forty to Sixty Guineas.

The AUTUMN TERM will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

**MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL, BROMLEY COMMON, KENT,** situate Twelve miles from London. Pupils are carefully prepared for the various examinations by resident graduates. Several have passed College of Preceptors, and the South Kensington Science and Art. There are a few VACANCIES. Diet unlimited. Terms strictly inclusive, 28 to 30 guineas.—For testimonials, prospectuses, and views, address Dr. Gayfer.
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HEAD MASTER—  
RICHARD F. WEYMOUTH, Esq., D. Lit. and M.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll., Lond.; Member of the Council of the Philological Society, &c., &c.

VICE-MASTER—  
Rev. ROBERT HARLEY, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Member of the London Mathematical Society, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Logic in Airedale's College, Bradford, &c.

ASSISTANT MASTERS—  
JAMES A. H. MURRAY, Esq., LL.D. (Edin.), B.A., F.E.L.S., Member of the Council of the Philological Society, one of the Editors of the Publications of the Early English Text Society, Assistant Examiner in English in the University of London, &c., &c.

JOHN M. LIGHTWOOD, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; also B.A.; First Class in Mathematics at the University of London.

T. T. JEFFERY, Esq., B.A., late Scholar and Prizeman of Peterhouse, Cambridge; 9th Classic in 1877.

ALFRED ERLEBACH, Esq., B.A. Lond.

G. EMERY, Esq., B.A. Lond.

ARTHUR ERLEBACH, Esq., B.A. Lond.

LADY RESIDENT—Miss COOKE.

The SUMMER TERM commenced 2nd MAY, 1878.

For Prospectuses and further information apply to the Head Master, at the School, or to the Secretary, the Rev. R. H. MARSH, B.A. Lee, S.E.

**TETTENHALL COLLEGE, STAFFORDSHIRE.****HEAD MASTER—**

ALEXANDER WAUGH YOUNG, Esq., M.A. (London), Gold Medallist in Classics, late Andrew's Scholar and First Prizeman in Higher Senior Mathematics of University College, London, Fellow of University College, London.

**SECOND MASTER—**

JAMES SHAW, Esq., B.A. (London), First in the First Class at both First and Second B.A. Examinations.

**ASSISTED BY NINE OTHER MASTERS.**

There are five Scholarships connected with the College.

Senior Tettenhall Scholarship .....	£31 10 0
Junior Tettenhall Scholarship .....	26 5 0
Directors' Scholarship .....	26 5 0
The Shaw Scholarship .....	30 0 0
The Mander Scholarship .....	30 0 0

There is a large swimming-bath on the College premises for use throughout the year, being warmed in cold weather. There is a well-equipped gymnasium, and there are three good fields for cricket and football.

Boys are prepared for the Universities, the Professions, and for Commerce.

For particulars as to Scholarships, &c., apply to the Head Master at the College, or to the Secretary and Preacher, the Rev. Philip P. Rowe, M.A., Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton

SUMMER TERM, from MAY 1st to JULY 31st.

**THE NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, NEAR WAKEFIELD.**

ESTABLISHED 1831.

For the sons of Ministers and Missionaries; the sons of Laymen have been admitted since 1856.

Principal—Rev. W. FIELD, M.A. (London) in Classics and Philosophy, Williams Divinity Scholar, assisted by competent Masters.

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W. H. LEE, Esq., J.P., Wakefield, Treasurer.  
J. R. WOLSTENHOLME, M.A., Wakefield, Hon. Sec.  
Rev. JAMES RAE, B.A., Batley, Hon. Finance Sec.

"The School itself is an excellently-contrived building, where nothing has been spared to provide fine, lofty, and well-furnished class-rooms. I examined the dormitories, lavatories, &c., and found them superior to most that I have inspected. The situation cannot well be surpassed for healthiness."—Extract from the Cambridge Examiner's Report, Midsummer, 1874.

The Committee have since provided a Chemical Laboratory, Gymnastic Apparatus, and detached Infirmary. The Playground has been enlarged, and a new Lavatory provided.

The course of instruction includes all branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, so as to fit the Pupils for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

Applications for admission to be sent to the Principal.

Ministers' sons are received on reduced terms, which may be ascertained on application to the Secretary.

For Prospectuses, with a view of the School Premises, Terms, and further information, apply to the Principal or Secretary.

**THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, THAME, OXON.****ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.**

Conducted by Mrs. P. H. PEARCE

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Mrs. Pearce has removed to the above spacious house, which is well adapted for school purposes, containing lofty school rooms, and standing in its own grounds, which consist of large playground, garden, and croquet lawns.

In this School the course of instruction is on the most approved system of modern education, combined with the domestic comforts of a private family. Pupils from this School have successfully passed the Cambridge Local Examinations in honours.

References permitted to parents of present and former pupils. Terms 20 and 22 guineas per annum.

MISS PENN and FRAULEIN ESSER will, D.V., REMOVE their SCHOOL, after the Summer holidays, to GROVE HOUSE, UPPER CLAPTON. A detached Residence, standing in its own Grounds.

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Lady Principal—Miss LEWIN.

Pupils have been successfully prepared for the Cambridge Local and College of Preceptors' Examinations. In December last all the Candidates from this school, Eleven in number, obtained certificates. Two gained honours with marks of distinction in Music and French in the Cambridge Examination.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained of the Lady Principal or the Hon Sec. the Rev. T. W. Davids, 4, St. George's-square, Upton, E.

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